The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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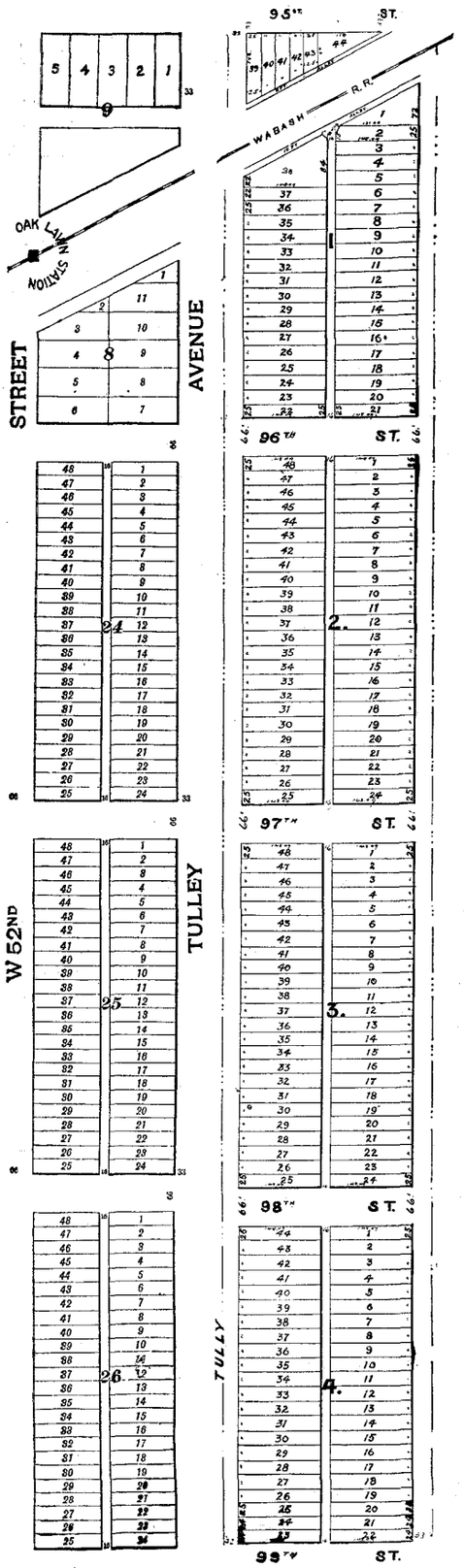

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MORE BRITISH REVERSES.

THE failure of General Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith; the retirement of Sir Hector Macdonald to the Modder River after an unsuccessful attack on the Boer force that bars Methuen's road to Kimberley; and the repulse of Colonel Plumer's relief expedition eighty miles from Mafeking make so little change in the situation and repeat previous experiences so closely that little comment that is striking or new appears. More interest seems to center around the new plans of both parties. The report from Durban that a Boer force 6,000 strong has crossed the Tugela and is threatening General Buller's right flank suggests interesting possibilities, altho the New York *Sun* thinks the report a rumor "that need not be taken seriously unless confirmed from some other source." The New York *Tribune* says that "it would be an interesting complication if, by using General Buller as a feint to distract attention from the Western campaign, Lord Roberts had left him to be surrounded and demoralized by the foe. That would be a fine case of the hunter hunted." The appearance of Lord Roberts in General Methuen's camp on the Modder River and his speech to the troops there, telling them that a hard but undoubtedly successful campaign was before them, is taken by the New York *Times* to indicate "that the theater of war is suddenly to be shifted from the extreme east to the extreme west," a fact which "confesses and emphasizes the failure of the campaign in Natal," and "seems to denote the abandonment of Ladysmith." The "plain statement of the case," says the same paper, is that "the British have definitely lost one campaign; they are about to begin another." Much interest is also aroused by the announcement in the British House of Lords that the size of the army will be increased to nearly 600,000 men, rearmed with the most modern rifles and artillery. A report from Berlin that Emperor William during a visit to the British Ambassador "touched upon the feasibility of friendly intervention" is again furnishing food for speculation.

The London *Times*, according to cabled reports, says of General Buller's retreat:

"If General Buller has failed, it seems unlikely that another attempt will be made. The terrible initial strategic mistake of abandoning the principal objective for a subsidiary operation [the relief of Ladysmith] still overweights the campaign; but the time approaches when its baneful influence will cease to fetter our action. The great issues of the war will not be decided in Natal."

The New York *Herald* believes that "General Buller's campaign has signally demonstrated the futility of both direct assaults upon strong outposts and attempts to force them by tardy flank movements." The London *Standard* declares that the situation is no better than it was a month ago. The river still flows, it says, and the fortified hills still frown between the Natal army and the beleaguered town it is vainly trying to relieve. There seems to be no disposition, however, to blame General Buller for falling back. The London *Telegraph's* correspondent with General Buller says in his account of the ill-fated movement: "Only at the greatest and with needless risk could General Buller have forced his way through. He decided to face the wisest alternative and not to insist upon an advance that way. I ask you to suspend judgment and to rely on General Buller."

A more optimistic tone pervades other offices. The London *Morning Post*, for example, believes that General Buller "can hardly have been intending to relieve Ladysmith or contemplating a determined attack on the Boer army." It continues:

"The whole action must rather be taken as a demonstration intended to keep the Boer force on the Tugela until it is too late for the Boer commander-in-chief to send reinforcements to Magersfontein in time to influence the events impending there. This hypothesis would account for the present state of things at both theaters of war. General Buller would not be allowed to attack the Boers with a force that had already been shown to be inadequate if there was not a different plan afoot from that of a direct advance for the relief of General White."

The theory that finds most acceptance with the London military experts, says the London correspondent of the Associated Press, is that General Buller's retirement "was ordered by Lord Roberts, and that both General Buller's and General Macdonald's operations were made by the direction of the commander-in-chief, in order to occupy the Boers at widely separated points, so they would be unable to transfer any portion of their forces to oppose the projected central advance." The New York *Times*, too, suspects that Buller's advance was only a feint, and that some greater movement is on foot. It says:

"It is possible that this last advance was made as a forlorn hope, with the strong probability of a repulse perfectly well known, in order to keep the Boers employed and divert them from coming to the defense of the position against which the really serious and promising attack was to be directed."

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* reports Emile Zola as drawing a new lesson from the Boer successes. M. Zola is reported as saying:

"The Boers are teaching us a good many things besides the power of a united people striving to defend a grand idea. They are proving that it is by no means the nation that spends millions a year in armaments that proves the strongest in war.

"They are making the strongest possible argument against the

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exaggerated idea of the value of tremendous military establishments. Altho I am not at all opposed to the army, which I judge to be a necessary evil in society as at present it is constituted, I am powerfully struck with the new conception of national power for defense suggested by the success of these doughty Boers."

AN UNFORTIFIED NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE new treaty with England, now before the Senate, altho intended to bring about a peaceful settlement on questions involved in the construction of the Nicaragua canal, seems to have had its first effect in putting many American newspapers into a very bellicose mood. The provisions of the proposed treaty are briefly put by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* as follows:

"A guaranty to the United States by Great Britain of the right to construct, operate, maintain, and control an interoceanic canal, control to be subject to certain conditions.

"A guaranty by the United States of the absolute neutrality of the canal.

"A guaranty by the United States that it will not fortify the approaches of the canal.

"A guaranty to the United States of the right to police the canal.

"A guaranty that war-ships of belligerents, while permitted to use the canal in time of war, should not remain in it for more than twenty-four hours."

What arouses the opposition of the papers referred to is the guaranty of the canal's absolute neutrality in peace and war. Such strongly Republican papers as the New York *Sun* and the Chicago *Times-Herald* and *Inter Ocean* believe that the Administration has made a mistake this time, and are urging the Senate not to confirm the treaty. Says *The Sun:*

"The more closely we examine the new convention offered as a substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the more unacceptable it appears. Among the objections to the ratification of the instrument, which, as *The Sun* has pointed out, while ostensibly a substitute, is essentially a revival of the most obnoxious features of the former treaty, these are insurmountable:

"First, the asserted parallelism between the projected Nicaragua canal and the Suez canal [whose neutrality is also guaranteed by the powers] does not exist in fact; secondly, an agreement on the part of the United States not to fortify the Nicaragua waterway would place our relatively unprotected cities on the Pacific coast at the mercy of any stronger naval power with which we might happen to be at war; thirdly, such an agreement would especially disable us in the event of a war with Great Britain, which is not only the greatest naval power on earth, but possesses in close proximity to the Atlantic entrance of the proposed canal a coign of vantage in British Honduras which she would be at liberty to fortify and garrison; finally, the agreement that Great Britain shall jointly guarantee the neutralization of the Nicaragua canal, and the invitation to other European powers to join in such guaranty are flagrant violations of the Monroe doctrine."

The Sun proposes that we annex Nicaragua and admit it as a State, so that the canal will become an internal affair, like the Erie canal across New York State, with which no other nation will have the slightest right to interfere. "Better to dig no canal," says the same paper, "unless it is to be a canal absolutely under the control of the United States in peace and in war, including war in which the United States may be engaged." The Chicago *Times-Herald* says:

"The United States is sovereign on this continent and its fiat is law. It will permit no other power to build the canal. It will do the work itself with a due regard for the protection of its own interests at all times. In time of peace the commerce of the world may ride the waterway, because this is compatible with those interests of ours. In time of war both the commerce and the war-ships of a public enemy of this country must be barred by our navy and by our forts in order to secure the advantage for which we pay. These are the considerations by which we are moved and they are the ones that will prevail. Fortifications are as certain as the canal itself in spite of the convention."

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) says that "England has given up nothing substantial, while we have signed away a prerogative of infinite importance and value." "If the free use of the canal is granted to the war-ships of an enemy," says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "this country will be furnishing to its foes facilities at great cost for carrying on war against it." The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) says that our right to an exclusive control of the canal "is the right of self-preservation. We are entitled, in time of war," it continues, "to control the nearest waterway between our east and west coasts. If there is any part of the Monroe doctrine which will commend itself to the

THE JOINING OF THE OCEANS.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

UNCLE SAM WILL GO IT ALONE.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE CANAL AND THE CARTOONISTS.

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common sense of mankind it is this." The Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.) declares that "no foreign government must be allowed to have a voice in its control." "We agree to pay all the cost of constructing the canal, instead of part of the cost," says the Detroit *News* (Ind.), "and receive nothing in exchange." "If we should pierce the isthmus on such terms," says the New York *Journal* (Ind. Dem.), "we should be simply opening a way for our enemies to attack us."

While so many Republican papers are viewing the proposed treaty unfavorably, we find it heartily indorsed by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), two papers that are usually very free with the scalpel when the present Administration's acts are under treatment. *The Republican* considers the new treaty "very creditable to the Administration," and says of the neutrality proviso that "no other policy is morally justifiable in the present advanced state of civilization and international commerce"; and *The Evening Post* says that "the Secretary of State has risen to his great opportunity of preparing the way for an interoceanic canal that shall be a means of international unity and amity, as well as a highway of international commerce." The New York *Times* (Ind.) believes that the international guaranty of neutrality is the only thing that will keep the canal open at all, to friend or foe, in war time. It says:

"The contention that we must have the authority to pass our own ships while forbidding the passage of our enemy's is simply foolish. As a political demand it would never be granted by the nations of the world. As a point of strategy it would be futile, since no conceivable fortifications or means of defense which we might set up could be relied upon to protect the canal against effective obstruction by the enemy. We can well afford to take our chances in the time of war with the canal, since it will manifestly give us greater advantages than it will give our foe."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* points out that the reason the Suez canal is neutral is because England could not stand out against the maritime nations of the world; "and," continues the same paper, "neither can we, with England herself, far the largest maritime power, peaceful or belligerent, in the world, at their head." The New York *Herald* (Ind.) calls the contention for a fortified canal "a snarling, dog-in-the-manger policy, petty and ridiculous in a nation which has attained the rank and dignity of this country." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The question seems to be whether the United States is big enough and brave enough and strong enough to open this canal to the world and trust its own ability to cope with whatever improbable emergencies may arise, or is so given to seeing ghosts that it must line the canal with fortresses and sit up o' nights to watch lest some bad pirate enter it. To that question it should not take long to give an answer."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) points out that the policy of the new treaty is the historic American policy. It says:

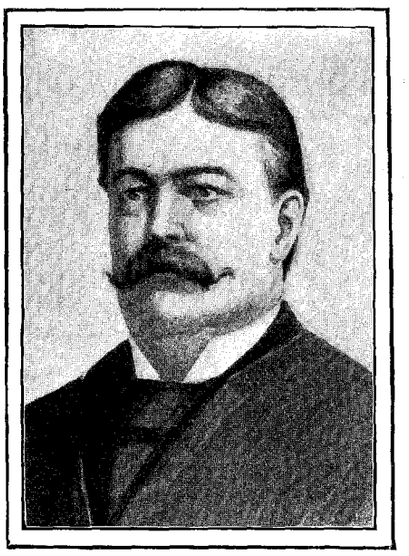
"The open navigable character of all interoceanic waterways we have insisted upon from the first. We fought the North African pirates for the freedom of the Straits of Gibraltar. We forced Denmark to surrender her claim for sound dues at the entrance to the Baltic. We have applied the principle or joined in applying it to rivers like the Amazon and the Kongo. We have accepted the principle in our own case in the Yukon, whose navigation is free. . . . Any sign that the United States proposes to play the part of the bully, to refuse the plain rights of international law, and to depart from our own settled policy with reference to free waterways, converts our protection into tyranny and will link the Monroe doctrine with the unscrupulous disregard of international rights."

After touching upon some of the points already noted, the Chicago *Record* (Ind.) says: "Moreover, our neighbors in this hemisphere are likely to regard us with less suspicion if we do not insist on making a military fortress out of the waterway which is of so much importance to the development of both the Western continents"; and the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) notes that by accepting the international guaranty of the canal's neutrality "the United States would thereby avoid the expense of defending it, involving the construction of enormous defensive works, and the maintenance of a strong fleet at either end and of strong garrisons along its entire length."

The Washington correspondents report that considerable opposition to the treaty is developing in the Senate, but that there is little doubt that it will receive the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification.

CIVIC RULE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

THE President's appointment of Judge William H. Taft as chairman of a new Philippine commission to establish civil government along the lines laid down by the old commission (outlined in these columns last week) has met with almost unqualified approval. Even the anti-expansion press, which refer to the commission as one that has for its object the "shaping of a civil administration for a people who are laying down their lives rather than accept it," pay a tribute to Judge Taft's character and ability. The judge is forty-two years old, the son of Judge Alphonse Taft, who was Attorney-General and Secretary of War under the Hayes Administration. His record as Assistant Attorney-General and circuit court judge has been highly honorable, and he was mentioned last year for the presidency of Yale College.



JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Appointed by the President Civil Governor of the Philippines.

The new Philippine commission, which is appointed by the President without specific authority from Congress, will probably enter upon its duties after the passage of Senator Spooner's recent bill, of which the principal clause is as follows:

"That when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester will serve on the new commission, with two others, as yet unnamed. There is a rumor to the effect that General Otis will soon return from Manila, and that the military government will be superseded wherever possible by a purely civil administration.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says:

"It is safe to say that a majority of the people of the islands who have the sense to make an intelligent expression of their opinion on the subject of the government of their country desire the Americans to control it. There are good reasons for assuming that the only persons who are anxious to have independence are the little oligarchy under the leadership of the Aguinaldo cabal who wish to replace the Spanish despotism by an even

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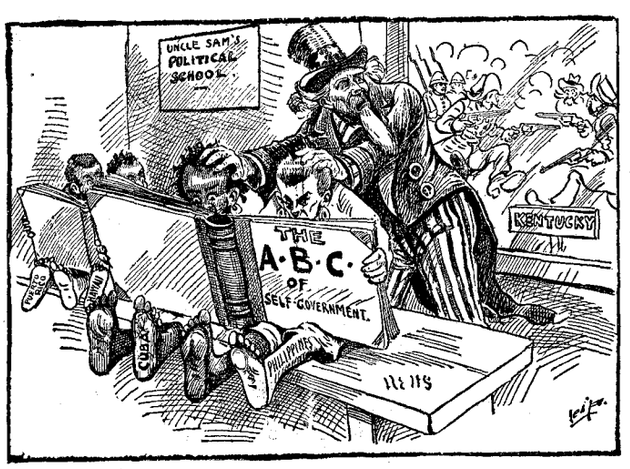
more drastic tyranny of their own. Events in the Philippines are shaping themselves in the direction of the interests of the United States and in justification of the policy which the Administration has been pursuing from the outset."

The Washington *Star* (Rep.) says that Judge Taft's sacrifice in leaving his judicial position for the more arduous service in Manila testifies, like the case of Gen. Leonard Wood, "to the high public spirit to be found in men of high moral and intellectual grade at a time when such men are so much in demand." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) speaks of Judge Taft as "a man of high character, excellent ability, and judicial mind"; but adds that this indorsement of the man chosen "is a very different thing from indorsing the policy under which the President, not acting as commander-in-chief to name a military governor, assumes the dictatorial power of sending men to establish such civil government as may seem good to them and him, without the slightest authorization from Congress." The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) says in a similar strain:

"If the insurrection is virtually at an end, as everybody hopes, and as the mouthpieces of the Administration assert, the question of Philippine government would seem to come within the legitimate scope of congressional duties. The President's desire to do all that is possible in extending the blessings of peace, order, and enlightened civil control throughout the archipelago is undoubted. But the wisdom of his going ahead in the matter without asking for further legislation and authority from Congress is open to question."

THE CLEARING SKIES IN KENTUCKY.

THE opinion generally obtains that the Kentucky crisis has passed, and that whatever the outcome of the contest for the governorship, no more blood will be shed. This first became apparent when the Democratic leaders moved their headquarters to Louisville, leaving the Republican governor in Frankfort and the Republican legislators in London, Ky., far enough away from each other to diminish greatly the chances of sanguinary strife. The conference of leading Democrats and Republicans in Louisville on Monday of last week was taken as another omen of peace, especially in view of the mutual spirit of conciliation that was manifested. If, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the conference, Governor Taylor had submitted to the legislature and surrendered his seat to Beckham, and the Democrats, in return, had repealed the vexatious Goebel election law, the Republican papers *outside* Kentucky believe that a revulsion of feeling against the Democrats would have thrown the State into the Republican column next fall. The Republican press *in* Kentucky, however, preferred the bird in the hand, and urged Governor Taylor to hold the gubernatorial chair at any cost. The Louisville

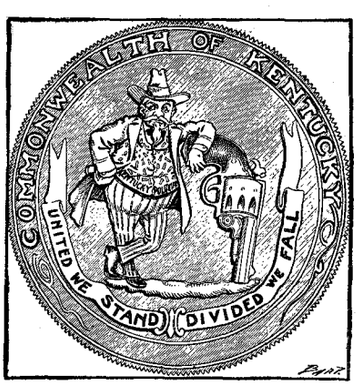


"KEEP RIGHT ON STUDYING, BOYS; DON'T MIND THE NOISE OUTSIDE."
—*The Detroit News.*

Commercial (Rep.) said: "If Governor Taylor must surrender the great office to which the people elected him, let the revolutionists, not the Republicans, force him out. Let it be understood that he goes down before the Goebel kuklux, not by private agreement to the burial of the Republican Party in Kentucky beyond hope of resurrection." The Louisville *Times* (Dem.) said that "unless he is demented this agreed basis of a settlement will be accepted and ratified by Mr. Taylor; if he is demented he will be dealt with and disposed of accordingly." Governor Taylor announced, on Saturday of last week, in a signed statement, that he will not sign the agreement, but will let the contest be settled by the courts.

From later accounts it appears that Mr. Goebel's appeal to the legislature, after the State Board of Election Commissioners had decided against him, was taken in accordance with a provision of the state constitution, instead of by the Goebel election law as previously reported.

Victory for Self-Government.—"No more signal proof of the capacity of the American people to conduct their own affairs under conditions of the greatest confusion and perplexity, and to secure the realities of order and justice despite the apparently hopeless conflict of forms and methods, has been given since the famous disputed Presidential election of 1876. Had the same situation existed in a Latin country, the inextricable tangle which no logic availed to loosen would in all probability have been cut by the sword. But to the average American, taught by his own experience that facts are too mixed and uncertain to permit the rigid application of logic to them, the situation called for compromise. The fundamental and lasting interest of all the community in order and peace was seen to be of infinitely more consequence than the vindication of the claim to regularity of either party. It is this keen and sound sense of the relative value of things in public life that constitutes the most precious qualification of our people for self-government. So long as we retain it in such a degree as has just now been manifested in Kentucky, we are safe from the dangers which democracy is supposed to involve."—*The New York Times* (*Ind.*).



SEAL OF KENTUCKY—REVISED.
—*The Minneapolis Journal*,

Repeal the Goebel Law.—"Nothing short of an unqualified and unconditional repeal of the iniquitous Goebel election law by the joint assembly should induce General Taylor to surrender his claims to the governorship and recognize Beckham as the head of the State government. This infamous law, framed by the late Senator Goebel, was designed to throw the complete control of the State election machinery into his hands for the furtherance of his inordinate political ambitions. Under its operation it was possible to defraud the people and falsify the returns in every precinct and county in the State. It placed the verdict of the people at the mercy of partizan election boards, all of whom were friendly to Goebel in the last contest. It was the blackest stain on the career of Goebel.

"If the legislature will repeal this law or modify it so as to provide for non-partizan election boards General Taylor can go before the people again in November with the assurance that every vote cast for him will be honestly counted. Kentucky will then have an opportunity to right the wrong that has been done him by a partizan legislature in connivance with partizan courts, which defied the plain mandate of the people."—*The Chicago Times-Herald* (*Rep.*).

Taylor an Outlaw.—"The vital question involved in the Kentucky contest is whether the law shall prevail or whether force shall be recognized as the decisive factor in establishing and

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maintaining state government. Governor Taylor can not expect the support of 'law-abiding citizens throughout the Union' if he stands as the champion of militarism in state affairs as opposed to the Constitution and the statutes. He has either blundered or else he has deliberately entered into a scheme which is revolutionary in the extreme. He has appealed to the bayonet instead of to the courts; he has coerced the legislature when he should have employed the whole power of the State to protect it and to make its deliberations as free as if no crisis had arisen. He proclaimed a state of insurrection when a condition of insurrection did not exist. He set his own power against that of the judiciary, and has done everything, in fact, which 'law-abiding citizens' will not tolerate. If he wishes their support he must first become a law-abiding governor. The issue in Kentucky, reduced to the last analysis, is not whether Taylor or Beckham shall be governor, but whether the law and the Constitution shall prevail. On that issue there can be no division of opinion among thoughtful men. If Governor Taylor outlaws himself he need expect no sympathy from those not blinded by partizan or personal considerations."—*The Baltimore Sun* (*Ind.*).

LOCOMOTIVES IN THE STREETS.

THE increasing use of automobiles at high speeds in the streets of our cities is looked at askance by railroad men, who seem to think that the law is unfairly discriminating against railways. We have been crying out for years against grade crossings and have spent millions in abolishing them; and yet, without a moment's warning, say the railroad people, we admit to our streets a crowd of free-running motor-cars that may at any time run amuck, as one did not long ago on Fifth Avenue, New York, to the great danger of hundreds of persons. This seems to the railroad men somewhat inconsistent. Says one of their representatives (*The Railway Age*) in a leading editorial:

"If railway trains, running on a fixed and narrow path, with warning bell and steam puff, across streets guarded by gates and watchmen, and along their own right of way, fenced against trespassers, are considered dangerous, what shall be done with the fierce motors possessing the freedom of the streets, from curb to curb, that are soon vastly to outnumber the locomotives?

"All the steam railways entering Chicago are now under orders from the city for track elevation. Probably forty miles or more of high earthwork and steel bridges have been constructed in the four years since elevation of the railways, instead of viaducts to carry the streets over the level or depressed tracks, was decided upon. Four companies alone, in their last fiscal year, expended nearly $2,000,000 in that work, and others spent millions more. A few weeks ago the city council passed a single ordinance requiring four other companies to elevate a part of their tracks, at a cost estimated at $2,500,000. The railways have accepted these heavy burdens, and will abolish level crossings, altho their tracks do not enter the heart of the city, where the trolley and the automobiles have full play.

"Assuming that track elevation has settled the problem of danger to street travel from the railways, how is the later and greater problem to be solved of protecting the hundreds of thousands of people who daily crowd our thoroughfares from the locomotives of all kinds whose right of way is the streets and crosswalks? That the danger is great and rapidly increasing none who are compelled to cross the streets of Chicago will question. Men who have faced bullets dodge through the crush of vehicles in greater peril than that of war, and women, children, and aged people essay the passage with trembling, and are fortunate to escape unmaimed."

The writer insists most earnestly that the danger he points out is not imaginary. Statistics prove, he says, that more people are killed and injured on the streets of the great cities annually than all the victims of railway accidents. If this has been true in the past, he asks, what will be the record in the 'horseless age,' if locomotives and pedestrians crowd the streets, on a common level? Elevated sidewalks are now proposed as a partial safeguard. Depressed or elevated tracks for vehicles the author believes to be probably a more feasible remedy, but all, he says, are unsatisfactory. "Surface crossings by steam railways," he concludes, "were harmless compared with the dangers which will confront foot travel in cities in the automobile days of the near future."

COROLLARIES OF EXPANSION—II. SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

NONE of the proposed maritime ventures mentioned last week seems to have stirred up so much opposition as the bill before Congress "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for government use when necessary." This bill, known as the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill, provides for the payment from the national Treasury of not more than $9,000,000 a year for twenty years to owners of American ships, the swift vessels receiving considerably more than the slow ones. This measure, it is urged, will greatly encourage American shipbuilding and restore the American merchant marine of former years. In 1826, it is recalled, 92 per cent. of our foreign trade was carried in American ships, while now 92 per cent. is carried in foreign ships. The cause of this radical change, say the friends of the subsidy measure, is the cheapness of construction in the British shipyards and the cheapness of running the foreign ships with foreign crews. By paying the owners of American-built and American-manned ships a subsidy, they urge, the margin of loss on American ships will be replaced by a margin of profit, thriving shipyards will spring up along our coasts, employment will be given to many thousands of American workmen and sailors, the Stars and Stripes will again float on every sea and in every port, and in war time the American merchant marine will furnish a great naval reserve of swift cruisers, manned by trained American sailors.

The foes of the measure, however, reckon that the lion's share of the $9,000,000 would fall to the transatlantic liners, which are held to be already doing business at a profit. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), indeed, points out that if this law had been operating in 1897, steamship lines now running successfully without subsidy would have absorbed $5,000,000 of the total. "We are informed," it continues, "that the subsidy which would be earned by the International Navigation Company under the proposed bill would in itself amount yearly to more than the gross earnings that can be made by either of the largest steamship companies now employed in the trade between England and America from the earnings of their regular business." In nine years, calculates *The Post*, the Treasury would, under this proposed law, pay "the whole cost of such a steamer as the *New York* or the *Paris*, at the end of which time she will be owned, not by the Government of the United States, which has paid for her, but by the company which has received her cost price—the United States being obliged to go on paying the yearly bonus eleven years longer." If this bill is pushed through by the Republican Party, continues the same paper, "it will be simply impossible to answer the taunting charge of Bryan that the Republican Party exists mainly to make the powers of Government subserve the greed and the gain of a few rich men and corporations."

The New York *Times* (Ind.) says that "surely we have had enough of the legislation that taxes and does not benefit those classes that are the great majority of the people"; and adds that it would be as reasonable for the farmers to ask the Government for new plows or for *The Times* to ask for new presses. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that it—

"would be glad to see American steamers traversing every sea and carrying the greater part of our own commerce and a good part of the commerce of other nations; it would be glad to see

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this upon one proviso, and that is that it should be profitable; that the business should earn more than its cost. If it should earn less than its cost, the country would lose the difference whether the loss fell upon the shipowners or whether the rest of the population were taxed to reimburse them; the loss would be there no matter who paid for it.

"This paper does not believe that it is sound public policy to take out of the Treasury funds raised by taxation and hand them over to persons engaged in a private business to cover their losses. . . . . .

"Subsidies are wholly ineffective. We have tried them and abandoned them. Not over 4 per cent. of the British or German steam tonnage receives money from the Government, and in both cases the ships probably earn all they get by speed and frequency of sailings. France, which has adopted the universal bounty system now pressed upon our Government, is complaining of its absolute futility and is proposing the second increase of the rates of bounty in twenty years because the French mercantile marine is not even holding its own. No person who can read our economic history, or who can reason, supposes that our merchant vessels can be supported by the Government for thirty years and then be in a condition to meet foreign competition. They will have to have a constantly increasing amount of assistance until the system gets too heavy to be borne and breaks down."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) thinks that the bill should be changed so that the slow steamers, which carry the bulk of our foreign trade, will get a larger share of the subsidy.

The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) thinks that the United States or any other nation which does not use some means of protecting itself from England's competition in shipbuilding will inevitably lose its merchant marine. But, says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "whatever the effect of subsidies may have been, the great mass of England's carrying trade has been in independent vessels that neither received nor asked any government aid whatever." This bill, it adds, "belongs in the rubbish heap of discredited legislation, and the sooner it is remanded there to stay the better." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) calls the scheme "an effort on the part of a relatively few individuals and companies to secure a large annual subvention from the United States Treasury," and the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* (Rep.) declares that "it would be nothing short of an outrage to tax the general public to pay increased profit to a small class of shipowners."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) calls the bill "wholly pernicious," and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says that "should the nine millions a year prove insufficient to go around, it would prove a potential lobby fund for making a demand upon Congress for more. Once begun, there is no predicting where this scheme of spoliation and corruption would end." The Philadelphia *Manufacturer*, however, believes that the nation's shipping interests bear so important a relation to the nation's well-being that their prosperity will repay the country for all that it is likely to expend upon them; and the Philadelphia *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* takes a similar view. *The Iron Age*, of New York, on the other hand, says:

"It ought to be evident by this time that the country which eventually is to be supreme in the shipping trade of the world will not become so on account of the payment of subsidies. The American people have been able to develop an unparalleled transportation system on land by means of private enterprise and the employment of private capital. Why should it be more necessary to depend upon government aid in the building of ships? This question is pertinent in view of the success of the American shipping trade before the period when railway building began to absorb to so large an extent the capital of the country."

So much for the Eastern press. The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) says of the bill that "there never was a more barefaced and wholesale raid on the Treasury than this ship-subsidy grab, except, perhaps, the pensions expenditures." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) says that "the apparent fact is that the subsidy bill is the worst gouge ever attempted in this country, and it is meeting condemnation everywhere"; and the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) argues that "there is no more reason why the farmers should be taxed for the benefit of the shipping interests than that the shipping interests should be taxed for the benefit of the farmers."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) supports the measure heartily. It says:

"The United States, and particularly the South, abounds in all the materials for shipbuilding. We have capital eager for investment and men skilled to do the work. Our experience in war-ship building proves that where the demand exists steel ships can be built more cheaply in this country than elsewhere. It costs more to operate an American than a foreign ship because wages are higher. To meet this difference, a difference which makes for the general well-being of our own people, Congress is asked merely to take some of the money which we now pay to foreign labor and give it to American labor. . . . . .

"Inasmuch as we now pay at least $300,000,000 a year of tribute to foreign vessel-owners, who have the greater part of our carrying trade, the moderate appropriations contemplated by the Hanna-Payne-Frye bill will be a measure toward a great ultimate economy."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) takes a similar view, saying:

"The annual subsidies to be granted are limited to $9,000,000, which is not half so much as is granted every year to the improvement of rivers and creeks that can not be located on the map. Deducting from this the sum of $1,500,000, the present cost of carrying our ocean mails on American vessels, leaves the actual maximum annual expenditures proposed by the bill at $7,500,000, an amount so small compared to the vast benefits that will accrue to the shipbuilding industry that it is not likely the opposition to government subsidies can muster enough strength to defeat the measure or some modification of it."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), however says that "'the trail of the serpent' is over the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill. It is devised principally by one of the most odious trusts in this country. Its object is not to 'build up the merchant marine,' but to enrich the promoters of the enterprise." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) says that it is "a bill to take money out of the pockets of American taxpayers and put it into the strong boxes of the American capitalists who own ships and run them between American and foreign ports"; and the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) says: "What American grain-growers are interested in is low freights. Low freights do not result from putting the carrying trade into the hands of a trust, as the Hanna-Payne bill would do."

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) says:

"We are now producing steel fabrics of all kinds at less cost than any other country in the world, and there is apparently no reason why we can not compete successfully with any other nation in the building of steel ships. In all probability the steel trusts, and perhaps a shipbuilding trust, would manage to appropriate, if not the whole, at least a part of the subsidy in increased prices for material and construction. . . . Unless amended in such a way as to be plainly promotive of the upbuilding not only of an American merchant marine but of American trade with foreign countries, it will be difficult to justify the taxing of the American people to pay subsidies to shipowners."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.), referring to the belief that most of the subsidy would go to the Atlantic liners, says: "If American products are to be shipped abroad they must go in freighters —not in the great ocean greyhounds. As well talk of stimulating the shipment of hogs from Chicago to New York by reducing the charge for berths in Pullman sleepers"; and the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.) believes that a shipping trust would be formed, freight rates increased, and commerce, instead of being helped, would receive a staggering blow. The Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.) says that the proposed law will make "fat picking for

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the bounty beggars." The Denver *News* (Ind. Rep.) favors discriminating import duties as a substitute for the subsidy plan.

Most of the Pacific-coast press look upon the subsidy measure with favor. The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) calls it "the only course which will ever permit the United States to take its proper place as a maritime nation," and the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.) indorses it with the proviso that it be amended so as to favor the slower Pacific steamers more. With such an amendment, it says, the measure "would solve the problem of the Oriental trade and aid in building up the most magnificent fleet of merchant vessels in existence." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) thinks that some aid for American shipping is certainly needed, but admits that the question as to how the aid shall be given is a vexing one. The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) notices that Arthur Sewall, William H. Starbuck, and several other Americans have been able "to pile up colossal fortunes without the aid of subsidies, and to sail their ships in any part of the world, in direct competition with the British ships," and says that these examples "give the lie to all who assert that the American merchant marine can not float on its own bottom unaided by subsidies." Several other papers have pointed out that President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad Company, is preparing to build a fleet of twenty-five large steamers on the Pacific coast, without subsidy aid, for trade with the Orient, and expects to make them pay. *The Oregonian* concludes that the shipowner does not need the subsidy, and as for the freight-paying farmer, "if he is the man to reap the benefit, give it to him in the shape of a direct bounty, instead of a subsidy which is certain to fall into the hands of a few shipowners and shipbuilding syndicates."

The Washington despatches say that on account of the strong and growing opposition to the bill, both inside and outside of Congress, its promoters may postpone its consideration until the short session of Congress, after election.

A PROPOSAL TO TAX PATENTS.

A BILL has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Reeves, chairman of the House committee on patents, under the terms of which any persons or corporation that shall manufacture any article, machine, device, or thing hereafter patented shall pay into the hands of the Commissioner of Patents, for each of the things so manufactured, as a royalty for the privilege of manufacturing and selling such patented article, a sum of money not less than 1 per cent. nor more than 10 per cent. of the estimated cost of manufacturing such patented article, which royalty will be determined by the Commissioner of Patents. Upon receipt of this sum the commissioner will issue a stamp or certificate showing that the royalty has been paid, and this stamp or certificate shall be attached to such manufactured articles where practicable, and in all cases shall be delivered by the manufacturer to the purchaser, whether attached thereto or not. No manufactured article will be allowed to leave the hands of the manufacturer without the stamp or certificate. *The American Machinist*, to which we are indebted for this summary of the proposed measure, calls on the manufacturers of the country to rally for its defeat. It says:

"This we consider to be one of the most foolish and ill-considered measures that have been proposed in Congress for some time. There are too many people who know nothing of the science of taxation, who seem not to know who finally pay all taxes, and imagine that whenever any man or class of men are wealthy it is the duty of somebody to devise a new tax to be applied to them or their business. The proposed tax would be an annoyance to manufacturers, would operate to prevent new inventions from being introduced, and would of necessity be paid in the end, not by manufacturers, but by the users of the particular patented articles, just as users pay all other necessary elements of the cost of producing such articles.

"Then, too, let us imagine, if we can, the difficulties and entanglements that would arise from the fact that the Commissioner of Patents is to decide whether a man pays 1-per-cent. or 10-per-cent. tax."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

There are no differences of opinion concerning Kentucky. She should not be annexed.—*The Indianapolis News.*

"AFTER all," sighed Victory, leaning sadly upon her shield, "what would I be in these days if it were not for the press censor?"—*Puck.*

IT is true that "the Boer is standing in the way of progress." That is to say, progress of the British troops.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

IN one respect Aguinaldo has beaten Governor Taylor of Kentucky. The latter tried to move his capital, but couldn't.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

THE woman suffrage associations may now discuss the question, "Are the men of Kentucky too emotional to be allowed to take part in politics?"—*The Woman's Journal.*

IF General Roberts has profited by the experience of General Otis he will just remain at Cape Town and issue bulletins to the effect that the war is over.—*The Chicago Record.*

THE Durban *Weekly Review* has been suppressed for criticizing Buller. This is the first complete victory that the general has gained so far.—*The New York World.*

IT is said the federal Government will not interfere in Kentucky. The federal Government interfered in Cuba and Luzon some time ago and has not got out of it yet.—*The Chicago Record.*

THEY arrested a man in New York the other day for tickling his wife until she had hysterics. After this what excuse will any New York man have for trying to be pleasant around the house?—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

IF the English don't watch out the fight is likely to be given to the Boers on a foul. General Joubert complains that they "don't fight fair," as the boys say. Only a little while ago they planned a night attack on his camp, and then the order was countermanded without notification being sent to him. As a result he and his men lost an entire night's sleep. This, as every one knows, is against the rules of civilized warfare. Soldiers need sleep as well as other people, and to deprive them of it unnecessarily is to perpetrate a cruel injustice.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

THE INFANT: "Oh, sir, protect me against that monstrous villain!"
—*The Detroit News.*

PREPARING FOR A "HARMONY" DINNER.

BRER FOX: "Let's get together, Mr. Rooster."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

OPERA IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

MR. HENRY T. FINCK, the musical critic of the New York *Evening Post*, makes an interesting comparison of the conditions of the opera in the chief cities of the United States and of Europe, in *The International Review* (February). The contrast between the reception accorded to grand opera in New York and in Chicago is very marked, he writes, and he is rather severe in his judgment of musical taste in the latter city:

"Chicago claims a population of two millions, and it is estimated that among these there are perhaps four hundred thousand who were born in Germany, or born in America of German parents. The Germans are certainly more devoted to good music than any other nation in the world, yet when Mr. Maurice Grau invaded Illinois with an opera company which New York had patronized to the extent of nearly a million dollars, leaving him a clear profit of one hundred thousand dollars, Chicago, with its hundreds of thousands of Germans, treated it with such neglect that Mr. Grau solemnly resolved that he would never go there again. Last November, nevertheless, he made another attempt, changing his tactics by taking his company to Chicago before the New York season; thus silencing the objection that he did not give Western audiences a chance to hear his singers until their voices had been worn out by four months' work in New York. Again, however, his expenses exceeded his receipts, and this time he was charged with the crime of taking his company to Chicago first, in order that the performances there might serve as rehearsals for New York!

"The indifference shown toward Mr. Grau's company in Chicago seems almost incredible when we look at its make-up. No opera-house in Europe has half as many singers of the first rank as he took West in November. The names of the prima-donnas alone would take away the breath of opera-goers in any European city. There were not only the two most eminent American singers, Mmes. Eames and Nordica, but five of the foremost German and Austrian artists of the century. . . . The plain truth is, that the populace of Chicago, like that of most of our cities, does not care to support good music, for the simple reason that such music gives it no pleasure, being, in fact, more apt to bore it."

Philadelphia has of late made an effort to become operatic, and for many years New Orleans has had a praiseworthy French opera; but in the European sense, says Mr. Finck, New York still remains the only American city worthy of serious attention from the viewpoint of opera. Even in New York, opera has not always been prosperous. During the last season, to be sure, Mr. Grau cleared a hundred thousand dollars; but in 1884–85, the old firm of Abbey & Grau lost a quarter of a million and vowed that they would thereafter have nothing more to do with New York. Mr. Finck does not regard the prices paid to operatic stars as excessively high: "One might as well inveigh against great lawyers and doctors for the exceptional fees they receive; or against Kipling for getting more for a line of verse than Milton got for the whole of 'Paradise Lost.'" Mr. Grau does not grudge Jean de Reszke the fifteen hundred dollars or more per night when his receipts average three thousand more when that singer appears. Mr. Finck continues:

"In the days of Anton Seidl, the orchestra at the Metropolitan was as admirable as the great singers, but the chorus has seldom reached a high level. It is made up chiefly of Italians, who are not always on good terms with the pitch. I have heard them sing in such a way that one got the impression that they were split up into two dozen factions, each one asserting the claims of one of the twenty-four major and minor keys, with the adjacent territory. Of acting, they have no more notion than their predecessors in the Italian opera of the seventeenth century. As a stage manager once remarked, 'They seem to think they have done all they have been paid for, if they just stand around and sing.' Nor can I say much in praise of the Metropolitan scenery, tho a few of the operas are well mounted. For so large a stage the facilities for making changes are lamentably deficient.

"The ballet has degenerated into a thing to be laughed at. We are far, indeed, in taste, from the times when operatic critics were expected to go into raptures over a Carlotta Grisi, 'bounding like a gazelle at sunrise, when first she starts from her couch of fern, shaking the dew from her haughty crest, lithe of limb, incarnate of grace.'"

As for operatic conditions in London, the situation at Covent Garden is so similar to that in New York as to require no separate description. The grand opera is transferred bodily from New York to London, where the season begins just a month later. Wagnerian opera, about which the Princess of Wales is an enthusiast, predominates, and only five Italian operas were given in London last season.

Across the Channel, in Paris, operatic music is dominant. The receipts at the grand opera average about six hundred thousand dollars for the season, but the singers receive much less than in England and America. Lately, the chauvinistic quarantine against Wagner has been removed, and now the great German holds the leading place.

In Italy we find nothing but decadence, says the writer: "Italy has long since ceased to supply the world's demand for opera singers, and the very few there are do not remain at home, because they can get so much higher terms in England and America." Verdi is the last of the great composers; for Mascagni, who, when he first appeared on the horizon with his "Cavalleria Rusticana," was thought to be a star, is now admitted, says Mr. Finck, to be only a comet.

Germany is far in the lead of Italy in operatic music, and the keynote of German musical life is cosmopolitanism:

"It is an actual fact that Italian and French operas are oftener sung in Germany than in Italy and France, and to these the Germans add their vast domestic repertory, including about fifty new operas a year. Most of these, it is true, are ephemeral. Indeed, the only brilliant successes within the last decade or so have been won by Humperdinck, Goldmark, Kienzl, and Siegfried Wagner. Richard Wagner still overshadows everything, his operas receiving between eleven and twelve hundred performances a year. In the larger cities—as has been the case also in Paris, London, and New York—Wagner gets one third of all the representations. In Hamburg alone Wagner had a thousand nights in twenty-three years, beginning in 1874, on the accession of Pollini as manager. At Baireuth the house is always sold out. The future is uncertain—not for Wagner, but for his successors. D'Albert, Weingartner, Richard Strauss, and others are industriously adding new operas to the repertory, but there is as yet no sign of a new genius; and, at the present date, it does not seem likely that Siegfried Wagner will astonish the world by making as long a stride from his first opera to his later ones as his father made half a century ago."

A Pioneer of Juvenile Journalism.—The recent death of Mr. Daniel S. Ford calls attention to a career of more than ordinary interest. Altho commencing life with a very meager equipment of education and means, Mr. Ford attained one of the great journalistic successes of the time, and through his widely circulated paper, *The Youth's Companion*, exerted a powerful influence, tho his personality was for the most part unknown to the public. The methods by which he attained his personal and business success are instructive. From a biographical sketch in *The Youth's Companion* (February 1) we quote the following:

"Only a few months before his death he related an instance of the manner in which his self-training was first practised. It reveals a characteristic quality of well-guided perseverance. He was working, in his early life, at his trade of printing. The editor whose paper he served was less industrious than he might have been, and was not sorry to receive 'copy' from his young printer. This printer saw therein his opportunity, and gave

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most of his spare time to writing. All the while he did not fail to read the best exchanges, English and American, which came to the office, and had the good sense to recognize in them an editorial style much better than anything at his command. How could he, how did he, acquire it? Night after night he held himself to the task of learning how to write—and after this wise: He placed before his mind a single straightforward idea—capable of expression in about one page of manuscript—and proceeded to get at the best way of expressing it. In every form of words which his ingenuity could contrive, he wrote out this idea, sparing no drudgery or weariness until he felt that he at least could express it no better. It was an unconscious preparation for an English style of unusual effectiveness for its purpose—a style which had perhaps its best expression directly in editorial correspondence and indirectly in all the columns of *The Companion*."

In 1857, Mr. Ford bought *The Youth's Companion* from its founder, Nathaniel Willis, and thereafter devoted his whole energies to bringing about the great success which it later attained.

HAMLIN GARLAND AS INTERPRETED IN PARIS.

IN Th. Benzon (Mme. Blanc), Mr. Hamlin Garland finds a delightful sponsor for his introduction to the Parisian world. She calls him "A Radical of the Prairie" (*Revue des Deux Mondes*, January 1); and under this title writes such a thoroughly readable and appreciative review of his works that a new interest could scarcely fail to be awakened in his behalf. He has paid Mme. Benzon a visit, at her "little house" in the suburbs of Paris, and she has found in him that element of the primitive —"*sauvage de l'Ouest*"—that Europeans seem always to look for in Americans. She writes:

"An artist rarely resembles his work, because in this world absolute sincerity is rare. But one finds this sincerity intact in Hamlin Garland. In reading him, it is impossible to imagine him other than he is. All that he has written of the hard life of the pioneers of the Central West he has experienced: 'With my own hands have I cultivated hundreds upon hundreds of acres. I speak of nothing I have not accomplished myself; I have, by the sweat of my brow, transformed a desert into a field of wheat; when I plead the cause of the people, I feel myself one of these people, even to the very marrow.'"

There follows a short biography, telling of Garland's life on the prairies and his subsequent visit to New York and New England "in search of another kind of culture than that of wheat." For he believes, with Eugene Field, that genius is "the knowing how to remain face to face with an idea." Mme. Benzon continues:

"Hamlin Garland has remained and still remains face to face with an idea ever increasing within him, viz.: the resources and glory of the West, the inanity of the dead past, the duty of pressing on to the future. In his 'Prairie Songs' a perfectly new and original note is sounded. He sings of the vast plains of the great West, with the unique aim of catching in his poems what he has lived there, putting it all with precision and all possible sincerity, so as vividly to present this rival of the steppe and of the sea, the prairie. His thoughts are put to measure as they come to him under form of rapid impressions, but so just that one feels them, beholds the prospect, and breathes the aroma of the atmosphere. His verses strike you by the happy selection of words as much as by a sentiment of ineffable melancholy; they reflect the springtime, the nocturnal snows, the passage of the last buffaloes dispossessed of their empire, the flight of the threatening wolf; and the song of the shifting winds sounds in our ears."

Of the pitiless toil of Garland's characters, Mme. Benzon says:

"Of this labor, worse than that of slaves, Hamlin Garland speaks in such a way that one would call him a pessimist, did he not take the trouble to explain his particular kind of optimism. It is that of a man who, fully understanding the lamentable state of things, believes, nevertheless, that it is capable of being ameliorated. He dares to speak the truth, even very black truth, but he believes there is a panacea for the future. What is it? Equal rights for all. That is to say, suppression of monopoly and of too great privilege."

Mme. Benzon believes, however, that in his case the radical will be eventually swallowed up by the nature-lover.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS OF RUSKIN.

RUSKIN'S burial at Coniston, his old home, instead of in Westminster Abbey, has called forth some expressions of regret in England, altho the justness of the considerations which led his relatives to decline Dean Bradley's offer of a burial-place in England's great Pantheon is acknowledged. From the Manchester *Guardian* (January 16) we take the following description of the last rites:

"It is much . . . that he sleeps in the village churchyard, in the shadow of his loved hills and in the home of all the most beautiful associations which have grown up around his name. His place of burial is in the northeast corner of the churchyard, and is shaded by a row of cedars. Wordsworth made sonnets here, as everywhere in the Lake district, and it may have been of this churchyard that he thought when he wrote of the dead being 'soothed by the unseen river's gentle roar,' for the line has here a faithful significance. The church—which is severely simple within and without—is overlooked by the sheer Long Crag, now a dark brown in its winter foliage, relieved here and there with white strips of waterfall which are too far off to be heard but are infinitely refreshing to the eye.

"This morning the tops of Langdale Pikes caught and held the flying mist, and Coniston Old Man was simply blotted out of the prospect. Rain had poured in torrents all yesterday, and in the night there was a storm of wind and rain not often equalled even in the Lake district. It was in a drenching downpour that Mr. Ruskin's body was brought yesterday from Brantwood. The members of the Severn family accompanied the hearse in four carriages, one of which bore upon the panel Mr. Ruskin's characteristic motto—'To-day, to-day, to-day.' The members of the Parish Council and the committee of the Institute met the procession a quarter of a mile from the church and, notwithstanding the heavy rain, walked at its head. In the church the coffin was placed upon the bier which has frequently done similar duty for the humbler dead of the parish. The village choir sang 'Peace, perfect peace,' and Miss Bowness, the organist, played the 'Dead March.' The inner shell of the coffin was open over the face and fitted with glass to give Mr. Ruskin's friends a last opportunity of looking upon his features. The face bore a beautifully calm and peaceful expression, and it was remarked that Mr. Ruskin's hair retained its singular yellow-gray color so familiar to his friends for many years. The church having been visited by some hundreds of people, many of whom had traveled considerable distances, the coffin was closed in early yesterday (Wednesday) evening. Visitors, however, continued to pass the bier until ten o'clock at night, and after that hour and until the reopening of the church this morning a band of villagers kept watch in relays of two. . . . The wreaths came from all parts of Great Britain, and there was one from Ireland—sent by Victoria School, Londonderry. Mr. G. F. Watts sent a crown of laurel from a shrub at Limnerslease, and with it the following note: 'A wreath of the true laurel, the victor's crown, to lay at his feet. It comes from our garden, and has been cut before three times only—for Tennyson, Leighton, and Burne-Jones. This time for the last of my friends.' The inscription accompanying the wreath was 'With profound admiration and deep affection.' . . . During the closing words of the service there was a slight renewal of the rainfall, but by one of the sudden transformations characteristic of the Lake district the sun partially dispersed the clouds before the end was quite reached, and there came a stretch of blue overhead which developed into a beautifully fine evening."

The Guardian, commenting on the chief lesson of Ruskin's life and teaching, says that it was his endeavor to reconcile the

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two great classes that still dominate England and the world, the Roundheads and the Cavaliers—the people who see only duty and not beauty, and the people who see beauty but not duty. The soul of humanity should be large enough to include both these great principles:

"It is a fixed idea of one type of English mind that art is a rather wicked thing, just as it remains a very prevalent idea in other quarters that duty must be a very unpleasant and ugly business if it is to have any merit. Carlyle did a great deal to encourage this. He imported into English thought all the terrors of his Calvinistic tradition, and he made it rather a virtue to be surly and melancholy. But Ruskin taught us that joy was a duty; that you can not be good unless you like being so; and, most boldly of all, that art is a necessary part of good living. 'Industry without art,' he said to our great England, proud of its vast toils and its very ugliness, 'is brutality.' 'Art without industry,' he said to our *dilettante* artists, 'is guilt.' 'Art,' he said, in a fine paradox, 'alone is moral.' He endured the prophet's reward—of being scorned by both sides. But all he wanted was the 'crown of wild olive,' the 'wages of going on,' and those he has earned. He has taught us the beauty of holiness. There are plenty of teachers who will show us the dusty road of duty, but there are not many who can lead us on, like the Pied Piper, charming us by the strains of their lutes. That was Ruskin's work. There are some who see in it a strain of weakness, and we do not pretend that it provides a cure for the gravest moral tempests. But it has laid hold of young England, and has probably had more influence for good than many denunciations of doom."

The Standard (London, January 22) says:

"Few lives and reputations, it is not too much to say, would bear without impeachment and disadvantage the keen scrutiny which can be turned fearlessly enough on the life of Ruskin. According to his own lights—and they were, indeed, no mean ones—he was an absolutely faithful and helpful man. His impatience permitted him to say unwelcome things. A belief in his own inspiration—which had at least far more to justify it than the vanity of the convenient talent that has known how to make itself notorious—urged him sometimes into treating opponents with a harshness which, if he had realized it, he would have been the first to deplore. Those who knew him best knew that he was often of wonderful kindness in thought and act. Witness his public benefactions—Sheffield, Oxford, Cambridge—as well as his private services. He not seldom quarreled with others, but others rarely quarreled with him. And that was not their merit. It was his, almost entirely. For, with faults womanly or childish, he had goodness, virtue. Lovable in youth, energetic in manhood, and in later years at once to be venerated and pardoned, he was of a nature to make but temporary enemies—to make faithful disciples and devoted friends. Years—weary years even after the end of his true career—the grave is closing over this poetic enthusiast, this generous soul, and this consummate writer."

The Academy (January 27) thus speaks of Ruskin's prose style:

"He acquired something of the Greek's noble limpidity without foregoing his own Gothic spirit of poetry, his own Teutonic love of color and sensitiveness to external nature. This is for us the authoritative Ruskin; upon this balanced and matured style our estimate of him is based. Let it be said that it is impossible to separate, in this perfected style of his, mechanism from substance. This is as it should be. In the greatest works both are indissoluble; the outward form being the limbs and lineaments of the inward meaning, and without significance apart from it. Despite those leonine roars of invective in which he remembers Carlyle, the true Ruskin is essentially feminine and persuasive. That later style of his is a wonderfully adaptable thing, gracious and pliant, lending itself alike to exposition, description, playfulness, eloquence—all the needs of the lecturer. The old Hellenic verbal teacher was reincarnate in our midst. The sentences were mostly short, unintricate, but ruled by a supreme sense of form. Most subtle and suave, they moved in an atmosphere of exquisite luminosity and clarity. The earlier insistence of adjectives disappears, while the sense of apt and chosen epithet remains. He can be austere in gnomic wisdom, or full of fluent charm in description. And there is no trace of effort. He attains the note of the complete master, the presiding greatness of a sweet and lovely peace. Out of this un-self-conscious style, at grips solely with the explicit delivery of its message, the loftier passages blossom naturally. Such is that on the Cumæan Sibyl of Botticelli in 'Ariadne Florentina.' . . . . . .

"There is no straining after eloquence; but impressiveness is beautifully, because righteously, attained. And the greatness of Ruskin's style at its best is that of most sweet adequacy and entire fulfilment; the adornment not a thing put on, but the expression of an innate grace."

The Tablet (Rom. Cath., January 27) says:

"He will be remembered not for his teaching on the principles of art or on politico-economical subjects, but for the nobility of his aims and the matchless dignity of his style, which, in spite of all its faults of prolixity and paradox, gives him an assured place in the majestic dynasty of the greatest writers of English prose."

The St. James's Gazette (January 22) says:

"Mr. Ruskin was indeed not without limitations of his own. He has said things about the artists of the Dutch school, and notably on Rembrandt, which leave one with the wish that his sympathies had been even wider. He was obtuse to the beauty of Raphael, and he indorsed a judgment on the great Italian master attributed, on good evidence and with every appearance of truth, to Velasquez, which is chiefly a proof that a man may be a consummate artist and yet want due appreciation of an art which is not congenial to himself. That Velasquez did not much admire Raphael is as credible as that Carlyle had no love for Plato. When both condemned what was not their own, they only proved that men may be great creative artists and yet be wanting in that impartial love of all things good and beautiful which is the virtue of the true critic. Perhaps Mr. Ruskin, whose claim was that he was a critic, erred in not being wider in his sympathies than the intensely individual Spaniard and the passionately individual Scotchman. But then he was himself far more artist than critic, and it is a mistake to look upon him as a judge. He had the indispensable qualities of the artist—the love and inner vision of beauty, and the power of giving form to what he felt."

LACK OF NATIONAL CHARACTER IN AMERICAN ART.

AMERICAN art as viewed to-day by one who is frankly—we might almost say defiantly—American is not altogether roseate in its coloring. Mr. Hamlin Garland looks upon the plastic and linear arts much as Whitman looked upon the art of literature—as presenting an inspiring opportunity for the display of all that is virile, and heroic, and distinctively democratic in American life; and, like Whitman, he sees very little of these qualities as yet in American art. In speaking of the splendid new Congressional Library at Washington, which he takes as a characteristic type of the American art of to-day, he says (in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, January 21):

"Here the mastery of means is complete; the sculptor's hand has gained extraordinary cunning; the painter's colors vibrate in harmony with the most advanced theories of art. Effects are studied, graded, juxtaposed, and blended. Enormous knowledge of modern methods, a cleverness which seems miraculous, is in every flying figure, in the set forms of the mosaic and in the sculptured cornices and balustrades; but it is all without national character; it is the art of culture, it is not creative. In excluding the coon and the buffalo, the jaybird and the prairie chicken, the painters have shut out everything which a hundred years from now will seem typic of our life at this day. One distinctive scene, an Indian picture-writing on a buffalo skin, stands out conspicuously alone in a chain of panels illustrating the development of the art of bookmaking; all else smacks of Paris and of Parisian cafés.

"Now, all this is deeply significant. The decoration of these buildings registers a curious stage in American art life. For some reason many of our painters to-day are frankly scornful of us. They consider their native land barren and hopeless, a place

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unfit for them to inhabit. They sneer at the notion of a national art. To be 'little Frenchmen,' to paint canvas that shall look like the successes of the year in Paris, is to these men better worth while than the delineation of any phase of American life whatsoever. 'I'd rather be a beggar in Paris than a millionaire in America,' said one artist to me.

"They have no part in American life; those of them who remain at home herd together in the great cities; they may be found constantly at the clubs, where they talk each other into deafness if not into silence. They copy each other even to the brush stroke. They go to Paris if they can; if they can't, they complain of their hard lot. The Alleghenies, the great plains, the Rocky Mountains, the Sierras, and the Western sea are to them names. The life of the farm, the workshop, and the mines has for them no interest. At the very best they endure New York City. If a man is born west of the Alleghenies he hastens to forget it; he flutters around the flame of Paris and in the end is swallowed up.

"Great cities are in fact naturally inimical to the creative and individual in art and literature. They are market-places, points of comparison and criticism, but they are dangerous residences for the creative man. They warp all things to their own judgments, and a genuine national art is difficult in London, which considers 'the provinces' dark places, or in Paris, which considers itself Europe. In their clamor the painter loses individual quality and paints for the market, which is bad, or for his critics, which is worse."

THE NEW NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

IT is believed that a new influence for the advancement of American literature and art has arisen in the recent organization of the National Institute of Art and Letters, the first public meeting of which was held in Mendelssohn Hall, New York, on January 30. The original members of this body were selected by the American Social Science Association, acting under the power of its charter from Congress. The Institute, which now has an independent organization, comes nearer, therefore, than any other body to being the official representative of arts and letters in America. At the recent meeting addresses were given by the president, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, and by Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Mr. Warner's address (which, owing to his illness, was read by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie) was in part as follows (New York *Times*, February 3):

"No one doubts that literature and art are or should be leading interests in our civilization, and their dignity will be enhanced in the public estimation by a visible organization of their representatives, who are seriously determined upon raising the standards by which the work of writers and artists is judged. The association of persons having this common aim can not but stimulate effort, soften unworthy rivalry into generous competition, and promote enthusiasm and good-fellowship in their work.

"In no other way so well as by association of this sort can be created the feeling of solidarity in our literature and the recognition of its power. It is not expected to raise any standard of perfection, or in any way to hamper individual development, but a body of concentrated opinion may raise the standard by promoting healthful and helpful criticism, by discouraging mediocrity and meretricious smartness, by keeping alive the traditions of good literature, while it is hospitable to all discoverers of new worlds. A safe motto for any such society would be Tradition and Freedom—*Traditio et Libertas*.

"It is generally conceded that what literature in America needs at this moment is honest, competent, sound criticism. This is not likely to be attained by sporadic efforts, especially in a democracy of letters where the critics are not always superior to the criticized, where the man in front of the book is not always a better marksman than the man behind the book. It may not be attained even by an organization of men united upon certain standards of excellence. I do not like to use the word authority, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the public will be influenced by a body devoted to the advancement of art and literature, whose sincerity and discernment it has learned to respect, and admission into whose ranks will, I hope, be considered a distinction to be sought by good work. The fashion of the day is rarely the judgment of posterity."

Continuing, Mr. Warner, differing from a large number of American and English authors (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 3, December 2, 1899), advocated perpetual copyright of books, stigmatizing the present copyright law as a "gross absurdity."

AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1899.

THE year 1899 was a good year from the publisher's standpoint, altho not a phenomenal one in the total number of books published and sold. Altogether 5,321 new publications were recorded for last year on the weekly lists of *The Publishers' Weekly*—more than in either 1897 or 1898, but less than in 1895 or 1896. In two respects, however, the year was phenomenal—in the great sales recorded for the three or four leading novels of the season, and in the fact that these were all books of American life by American authors. *The Publishers' Weekly* (January 29) gives the following summary of the production of books during the past two years:

"The table which follows gives in classes the figures approximately of the book production of this country in 1899, with those of 1898 for comparison. All the departments show an increase, excepting theology and religion, political and social science and medical science, in each of which there is a slight decrease. Fiction, it will be seen, still keeps the lead, as it has for many years. Law follows, as in the previous year. But theology and religion, which occupied the third place, fell to the fifth, taking the position of juvenile in the list, which rose to the third place. The changes in the other classes were not so notable. Education and language, biography and memoirs, and description and travel went up a little, but the other classes kept their old positions:

Classes.	1898.		1899.	
	New Books.	New Editions.	New Books.	New Editions.
Fiction	724	181	749	183
Law	417	39	454	35
Juvenile	356	17	434	14
Education and language	364	13	397	32
Theology and religion	406	40	393	27
Literary history and miscellany	313	19	304	42
Poetry	288	15	302	31
Biography, memoirs	172	23	288	22
History	244	38	246	22
Political and social science	243	14	226	12
Fine arts and illustrated books	144	19	194	20
Description, travel	134	33	190	28
Physical and mathematical science	143	31	176	28
Medical science, hygiene	143	45	120	33
Useful arts	106	6	99	24
Mental and moral philosophy	45	6	63	10
Domestic and rural	40	3	55	3
Sports and amusements	32	10	43	5
Humor and satire	18	2	26	1
Total	4,332	554	4,749	572
		4,332		4,749
		4,886		5,321

NOTES.

NOT many American authors have enjoyed the privilege of translation into Russian. Such, however, is the honor which has befallen Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby's "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable." Count Tolstoy, who has lately read Mr. Crosby's volume, thus writes to the author:

"I like the book very, very much. Some of the pieces—the choice is difficult because all are very good—I will have translated into Russian and published. There is nothing more new and interesting than the most common subjects looked at from a Christian point of view; and that is what you are doing in your book, and doing with talent and sincerity."

PHENOMENAL sales continue to be reported of the leading novels. "David Harum," in about a year, has reached a sale of somewhat over 400,000 copies, while "Richard Carvel" in seven months has reached 330,000 copies. Three new books are now pressing toward the front. "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford (Dodd, Mead & Co.), has taken so remarkable a hold upon popular fancy that its sales in three months reached 200,000, and the interest and merit of the story have also won critical commendation. Crawford's "Via Crucis" is now in its seventieth thousand. It is a tale of the Second Crusade, and many admirers of Mr. Crawford think it equal to the best work he has done. Another book that is rapidly coming to the front is Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana," of which 4,173 copies were sold in December alone. Altho by a very young man, the book has, in its descriptive and humorous power, a decided touch of the spirit of Dickens, and the account of the Hon. Kedge Halloway's speech in the third chapter is Pickwickian in its slyly humorous portrayal of a rural scene. In Mr. Tarkington the great West has apparently found another Garland, altho one dealing with its life from an almost diametrically opposite standpoint of optimism.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW SCIENCE IS TRANSFORMING THE WORLD SOCIALLY.

THE result of the advancement of science seems to be a steady upward drift in the industrial scale. The introduction of improved machinery and better methods in all occupations throws men out of work, it is true, at the lower end of the scale, but it provides more intelligent work at the upper end, so that, altho individuals may suffer, humanity as a whole is a gainer. This is brought out in a recent article on the subject in *The Nineteenth Century*. Says the writer:

"Science is steadily sweeping away all those humblest classes of employment. Hardly any man has now to toil up ladders with the hod of bricks upon his shoulder. The donkey-engine does the purely animal part of the work. The reaper is replaced by the machine, and the plowman is fast receding as the steam-plow makes its appearance. We rarely see long lines of men, laden with coal-bags, running up planks as in the olden days. The need of men to do the work of horses is steadily diminishing. . . . . .

"Where are now the armies of water-carriers, and chair-porters, and night men and sawyers whom our grandfathers used to require? Imagine, if ships had still to be moved by galley-rowers, what millions would be doomed to a beast-like toil. Some parts of the big domain of unreflective labor will long be left untouched, but the process is going forward; and it is clear that while education is rendering the lower classes unfit for the humblest sorts of occupations, science is steadily sweeping away these occupations. It would be too much to hope that these processes should be at all times strictly proportioned to one another, but in the general drift of things they are compensatory, and if we only give to science a reasonable time it will leave us none of that labor to be done which requires an uneducated laborer."

What is to become of the classes thus deprived of occupation? This, the writer confesses, is an "uneasy question." The working classes, especially in the older European countries, often curse the progress of invention, and look upon it as no friend to their welfare. In former times, this feeling showed itself in machine-breaking; but now the difficulty often arises in "acute, tho silent, suffering." To quote again:

"Unfortunately, society has always to travel to permanent good through transitory ills. When an army of compositors is dismissed because some one has invented a linotype machine, there is excuse for some bitterness of feeling. And yet there was a time when a whole army of manuscript book-copiers had to give way before the advent of the compositor.

"But the difficulty is always evanescent, for here, too, there are compensating influences at work. For if science is abolishing occupations at the lower end of the scale, she is creating new ones at the top. Think of the hundreds of thousands of men who in England are now employed in callings that had no existence sixty years ago: the telegraphers, and photographers, and mechanists of a hundred kinds. In the last decade or two what an army of skilled men have been demanded by the inventions of the bicycle, the telephone, and the electric light! As compared with the beginning of the century, think of the long array of marine and locomotive engineers, the chemists, the journalists and draftsmen, the teachers, the postmen, railway porters, and tram conductors. What a multitude of callings are there which are either new, or else newly stocked; so that while the population has quadrupled, their ranks have been multiplied a hundredfold. But it is the entirely new employments that strike the mind most forcibly, and any one who runs his eye down a census of the occupations of the people will satisfy himself that in England of the present day one-fifth part of the adult male population find their livelihood in callings that had no existence when the century began."

That our workingmen here in the United States have learned this lesson better than their English brethren is one reason, we are told by the experts, why America is wresting from Great Britain her industrial supremacy along certain lines. Even now British workman often fight against improved American machines because they require fewer men to tend them. This is, of course, only one instance of the truth that science takes away the low-class occupations. It is equally true that it adds to the high-class ones, tho this is not always so immediately apparent. The writer goes on to say:

"Of course it never happens that the coal-heaver, when thrown out of work by the introduction of a steam-crane, can go away and get a place in one of the newly created superior callings. He is not such a fool as to waste his time in applying for an opening as an electrical engineer. But there is a gradual creeping up that is always taking place. And yet the transfer is much less effected by the promotion of individuals than by promotion of generations. No doubt, it sometimes happens that the intelligent plumber steps into the new opening for an electrical engineer, and leaves a gap which some one of an inferior calling steps into; the gaps being filled in succession, until, perhaps, the riveter, thrown out of work by the introduction of hydraulic machinery, finds a vacancy at last and steps into it. But it more frequently happens that the plumber educates his son to be an electrical engineer, and the carter apprentices his boy to the plumber, and the dock laborer sees his young folk aspiring to be carters.

"Thus the general drift of the whole social scale is steadily upward in proportion as science provides intelligent occupations at the upper end and abolishes those that are more or less brute-like at the lower, and so humanity as a whole is the gainer. There is therefore no reason to feel uneasy at a prospect of over-education."

NERVE TELEGRAPHY.

WE have in our bodies a complex telegraphic system—that of the nerves. It can not be called "wireless," for the signals from sense-organ to brain appear to travel only along the definite paths afforded by the nerves themselves. How do these signals travel, and what is their nature? M. Charles Richet, in a recent address that has been much commented upon, and that is published in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 23), tells us of the latest work of physiology on this interesting subject. He says:

"The exterior world, with all its aspects, infinitely diversified, its colors and its forms, is but the sum of different vibrations. These vibrations, of very diverse qualities and energies, act on the living being and produce sensations in him.

"Now it is very likely, and I shall try to prove this, that the vibrations in the external world act on our sense-organs by producing in us another form of vibration necessary for the existence of perception and sensation. Nerve-vibration thus seems to be the consequence and the final result of external vibrations. If there were no nerve-vibration there would still assuredly be in the world all the other forms of vibration that now exist; but they could produce no physiological effects. The human consciousness would not be reached. The living creature, by the fact of his own vibrations, is the receptacle, the microcosm, on which at each moment the different vibrations of the universe are concentrated, and the universe is accessible to our knowledge only through this vibration."

M. Richet then proceeds to describe the nervous system as an aggregate of cells, or neurons, each in close relation to all the others, so that the individual may be regarded as "a colossal nerve-cell" sensitive to all external excitation and responding to it by movement. This sensibility and responsiveness operate by means of what we call "nerve-vibration." Has such a name any justification? In the first place the transmission of nerve-action has a definite velocity which has been measured and found to vary with temperature and with the nature of the excited nerves, but to be always about 100 feet a second. It is accompanied by special electrical phenomena, and probably also by chemical and

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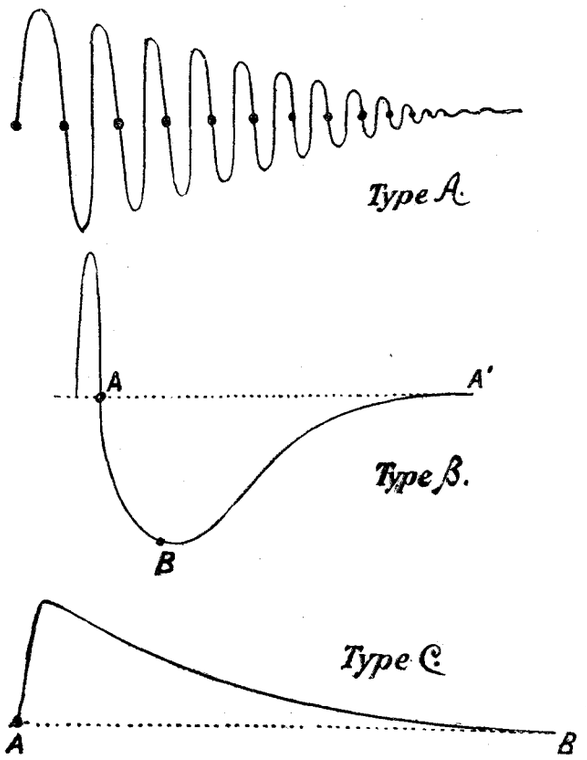
thermic modifications. Finally, if a nerve be cut, transmission ceases, even if the cut ends be brought together again. Evidently there is a passage of something along the nerve. What is it? M. Richet enumerates hypotheses as follows:

1. *Mechanical hypothesis.* What passes is a mechanical vibration or jar, like a ripple in a liquid. The trouble with this is that the filaments seem too small to allow the passage of any such vibration in their semi-liquid protoplasm.

2. *Chemical hypothesis.* What passes is a wave of explosive chemical action, as when a train of powder is lighted. This would explain why feeble excitation of a nerve may produce such a powerful response, but it is hard to see how a second wave of chemical action could pass a fraction of a second after the first. The same train of powder can not be fired twice in succession.

3. *Electrolytic hypothesis.* What passes is a progressive action like the decomposition of a liquid by an electric current, where,



TYPES OF VIBRATION.

as soon as the current ceases, the elements recombine. M. Richet believes that this hypothesis approaches the truth.

4. *Electric hypothesis.* What passes is a real electric current. The chief objection to this is that the nervous current is vastly slower than the electric, but M. Richet thinks it probable that retardation due to poor conduction may explain this. He goes on to say:

"The hypothesis that nerve-vibration is an electric phenomenon is quite satisfactory, especially if we suppose that it resembles electrolytic phenomena.

"Of course we must recognize that, very soon perhaps, some one will give a formal demonstration of a profound difference between electric and nerve currents, showing that nerve-vibration has certain special properties that differentiate it from all other known forms of vibration."

What is the form of a nerve-vibration? Vibrations in general are of three types, M. Richet reminds us, as shown in the three annexed curves. In type *A*, the return to equilibrium, as with a pendulum, is through a long series of oscillations: in type *B* it takes place slowly, after one quick swing; in *C* it occurs at once without any swing at all, but with increasing slowness. Without going over the experiments by which it has been possible to arrive at such a result, it may be said that nerve-vibration has been shown to be of type *B*, and that a single vibration takes about one tenth of a second. The vibration is thus enormously slower than those that produce the sensation of light. Of the time occupied, the preliminary swing takes about one tenth or one hundredth of a second, while the slow return to equilibrium occupies the rest. Occasionally the second phase is absent, and occasionally, too, the type has been found to be more nearly that shown in type *C*. The fact that a nerve-vibration lasts one tenth of a second accounts, M. Richet tells us, for the fact that we can have only about ten distinct sensations a second. When they come at shorter intervals they are confused—a fact that has long been recognized. Likewise the muscles can make only about ten voluntary movements a second, altho when directly excited, as by electricity, they can contract thirty or forty times a second. He goes on to say:

"There exists, then, in the very nature of our cerebral organization, a narrow limit to our appreciation of time. We propose to call this 'the psychologic unit of time,' the minimum time appreciable by our intelligence, an irreducible unit, which we can theoretically split up into smaller fractions, but whose divisions correspond to no real mental image.

"In other words, the minimum of time that our consciousness can directly seize is one tenth of a second.

"We say commonly 'as quick as thought'; but we see now that thought is not very rapid, compared to the prodigiously swift vibrations of light and electricity."

Another interesting point noted by M. Richet is that, altho the vibration is practically over in one tenth of a second, it is really never quite completed. This, he thinks, may explain the phenomenon of memory, for, as the neuron never quite returns to equilibrium after once being disturbed, it always retains the stamp of that disturbance. A man pronounces a syllable. One tenth of a second later he can pronounce another; but the memory of the first persists. This, says the author, is only an analogy; it does not even rise to the rank of a hypothesis, yet it is interesting as showing agreement between the mathematico-physiologic theory of nervous vibration and the hitherto inexplicable facts of memory. M. Richet concludes thus:

"So nervous vibration, by its form, its period, and the manner in which it dies away, can be compared to the other vibrations of the boundless universe in the midst of which we exist. But this resemblance should not make us lose sight of the abyss that separates it from all other phenomena accessible to us. The vibrations of natural forces are probably blind . . . the nervous vibration can know and judge; it has conscience-knowledge of itself. It can distinguish itself from the world that surrounds and excites it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Search for Water with the Divining-Rod.—The use of the so-called divining-rod for the discovery of hidden springs or underground watercourses is about to be scientifically investigated. A commission has been appointed in France to study all apparatus and methods employed by sorcerers, "water-seers," wizards, and all specialists in occultism, in the discovery of water in other ways than by those recognized in geology and hydroscopy, such as the divining-rod, exploring pendulums, hydroscopic compasses, magnetic and electric apparatus, etc. The president of the commission is M. Brothier de Rollière, a French engineer. Says *Cosmos:* "To get at the truth, M. de Rollière will procure, seek, and collect all devices, works, reviews, journals, experiments, reports, and observations for and against the divining-rod and other like apparatus, with names and addresses of the authors or inventors; he will put himself in communication with all persons who have experimented or written on the subject, with a view to holding a meeting of them, and clearing up, if possible, these cloudy questions that ought to be treated in public.

"He wishes, therefore, to collect the largest possible number of addresses of sorcerers and wizards. . . . It is said that these exist everywhere, in all parts of France and of Europe; but when

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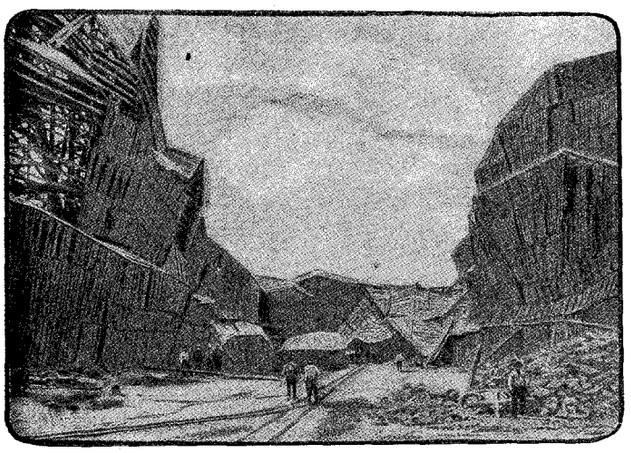
they are sought, they can not be found. It would, nevertheless, be very interesting to know them; for if their science is exact, they will, of course, find lucrative employment and will render valuable service. If their knowledge is worthless, it will be so proved, and people need no longer employ them. M. de Rollière therefore makes an appeal to all persons, in France and elsewhere, to furnish him with the necessary documents in great number. We take great pleasure in making known a request which will interest all students of science, both theoretical and applied." All facts or documents for M. de Rollière may be sent to the office of *Cosmos*, 8 Rue François Premier, Paris. It may be doubted whether scientific hydroscopy will gain much from this inquiry, but it ought to bring out a rich collection of facts for students of folk-lore, the psychology of superstition, etc."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN IMITATION MOUNTAIN RANGE.

THE Paris Exposition is to contain a Swiss village that will rejoice in an imitation mountain chain of great size and remarkably faithful in detail. Its construction is not only an engineering feat, but also an achievement from the point of view of the geologist or geographer, since it will be practically a huge model of a Swiss mountain range, with rocks, trees, and water-



SKELETON OF THE SWISS MOUNTAINS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

falls complete. The construction of this wonder is thus described by M. S. Regelsperger in *La Science Illustrée*:

"The passer-by who stands to-day at the top of the stairway that leads from the Trocadero Palace toward the gardens sees a curious spectacle. . . . As far as the Seine and beyond, on both sides of the Eiffel Tower and in its rear, are scaffoldings, galleries in construction, iron framework, palaces, domes, minarets. If we look toward the right, we shall be somewhat surprised to see in profile, as on a distant horizon, a whole mountain chain, with the snowy hues of winter. . . . . .

"This phenomenon, however, has nothing to do with geology. These mountains, which make us think of the magnificent panorama visible from the terrace at Pau or from the cathedral at Berne, are nothing at all but lath and plaster. They form the background of the curious and picturesque 'Swiss Village' which Messrs. Hennsberg and Allemand are building between the avenues of Suffren and La Motte-Picquet. This work, which is carried out with an exactness and sincerity worthy of the greatest praise, will give an image, reduced but faithful, of Switzerland, with its mountains, its cascades, its pastures, its ancient buildings, its old houses, its châlets.

"Beyond streets of elegant buildings that will recall the different regions of the mountain republic will extend the country, a whole Switzerland in miniature, with its beautiful and picturesque landscapes and its most varied features. Here grass-clad and there rocky, the chain of mountains that shuts off the horizon can not fail to produce a striking effect on the visitor. It will be 600 meters [2,000 feet] long, and its height will vary between 20 and 40 meters [65 and 130 feet]. The proportions have been so well chosen in the smallest details that a real illusion is produced; the summits will thus easily be made to appear as if they reached the lower limit of the glaciers.

"How has this mountain chain been built and of what is it made? These gently undulating fields, these pastures bordered by precipices, these high rocky walls, have been obtained by means of wooden framework, bearing only the necessary earth for plantations of trees that have already begun to be placed on them.

"The frame that forms the skeleton of the Swiss Village is both odd-looking and complicated. It is composed of wooden pieces that are almost never arranged in the same plane; they are usually disposed to form spirals or in fan-shape, and are at all possible angles—here salient and there reentrant. It is this irregular frame that has enabled the builders to imitate the most varied forms of natural scenery.

"The frame has been put together so as to be able to support a considerable mass of earth, varying according to place. The weight of this is quite great, for if we assume that the soil is 30 centimeters [a foot] thick, which is the case in most parts of the mountain, the weight supported by the framework is not less than 400 kilograms to the square meter [about half a ton to the square yard]. . . . . .

"The whole surface of the frame is covered first with a sort of wooden floor, then with a layer of asphalted paper to make it waterproof, and finally, to prevent the earth from slipping, cleats are nailed across, the size of these varying with the slope and the mass of earth.

"Most of the rocks are made of staff, molded from actual casts taken in Switzerland with modeling-clay. . . . These are nailed on the plank floor, according to certain geological forms. . . . The joints between blocks are carefully filled with plaster. The whole thus forms a mass of perfect cohesion and great solidity.

"The rocks placed in the lower parts of the mountain, where visitors can see them close at hand, are real, and special care is taken in their selection. Two Geneva architects, Messrs. Henneberg and Allemand, have carried the passion for realism so far that they have sent these all the way from Switzerland, principally from the Jura.

"These mountains are not uniformly bare and rocky. Vegetation, varied and scientifically arranged according to the nature of the site and its supposed altitude, will diversify the landscape. It will include handsome trees of average height; pines, firs, cedars will be scattered here and there, or grouped together. The rhododendron, the edelweiss, and other Alpine plants are not forgotten and will have their place.

"That vegetation placed in such abnormal conditions may keep fresh and green during the Exposition, a system of watering has been devised which has necessitated the construction of a road around the mountain. On this road have been placed hydrants at regular intervals.

"Finally, to complete the charm of this curious reproduction of mountain scenery, a real cascade, 100 feet high, will fall from the sides of a peak, giving rise to a brook that flows through the village. This cascade, which will use 4,000,000 liters [about a million gallons] of water a day, will probably be one of the wonders of the 'Swiss Village.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Celery as a Vehicle of Infection.—The possible danger from fertilizers, and especially from the use of sewage, has recently been brought to public notice. The use of animal fertilizers has been suspected of doing harm to those who have eaten of the vegetables grown under their stimulus, and of being the possible cause of disease in some obscure cases. Says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* on this subject: "A rather striking object-lesson is reported from one of the Eastern States where an epidemic of fever occurred in one of the State institutions. It was found that the disease could apparently be traced to the use of celery grown on some sewage-fertilized grounds, the practise of banking up the stalks making these plants specially adapted to receiving and holding the germs. As soon as the use of the plant was stopped, the epidemic diminished, and finally ceased altogether. These facts indicate the need of a caution in using this popular vegetable, which, with its corrugated stems, etiolated by banking up with earth often saturated with fertilizers of one kind or another, and generally eaten raw, might very possibly carry the germs of disease. The danger is

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not great or we would hear more of it, but that it may exist occasionally the above case seems to prove."

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN ANIMATE AND INANIMATE MATTER.

IT is becoming increasingly difficult to draw a line between the phenomena of life and those of dead matter. Extremists, of course, go so far as to say that there is no difference; but even those who contend for a rigid distinction admit the discovery of interesting facts that furnish analogies between the organic and non-organic worlds in totally unexpected places. Some of these are brought out by M. C. E. Guillaume in a recent paper read before the Swiss Society of Natural Sciences, of which the following abstract appears in the *Journal de Genève*:

"At bottom, the abyss that seems to separate brute matter from living matter does not exist, and the more deeply we investigate intermolecular phenomena, the more analogies we find with those of biology. Whether it forms part of a living or non-living body, the molecule undergoes multiple metamorphoses, more or less rapid disaggregations, movements, etc. The metamorphoses of non-living matter, ordinarily very slow, are always adaptations to varying conditions, just like the transformations of the living organisms, properly so called.

"The microscope, which has opened up such vast regions in the mechanism of fermentations, for example, by enabling us to connect this with the action of determinate microorganisms, is in the way of rendering an equally great service in its application to inanimate matter.

"The form of this latter, taken in a solid state, is not variable. Every one knows that glass contracts with temperature, that all bodies acted on by external force are deformed, and that brass, for instance, under the influence of heat, passes from the ordinary to the annealed state.

"Modern physics shows us that ordinary brass is composed of little broken crystals, mingled with a mass which they penetrate completely. In annealed brass, on the other hand, the crystals are reconstituted and separated from the amorphous mass. Now these crystals could not have been formed without a movement of the molecules in the interior of the metal—a movement that is much greater than ordinary molecular motion, reaching hundredths, and even tenths, of a millimeter."

Where, asks M. Guillaume, does the mobility of the molecules in a solid body have its limit? It is doubtless greater, he believes, than has usually been supposed. At the temperature of 100°, a small cylinder of lead, in contact with a disk of gold for forty days, has, at the end of that time, gold throughout its whole mass. The astonishment that such an experiment excites grows less, the writer reminds us, when we compare the result with the long-known fact of the penetration of carbon into heated steel. When we add external to molecular forces, we get effects of still greater intensity. To quote again:

"In facts of this kind, which modern discovery is multiplying daily, M. Guillaume finds the proof of molecular displacements measured by millimeters and centimeters; it is then wrong to draw a line between so-called inert matter and animate matter.

"On the other hand, brute matter is modified by adaptation. When we subject a steel bar to a pull sufficient to break it, a narrow neck is first formed at the point where the bar will break. But if we cease pulling as soon as the narrowing becomes noticeable, and then turn the bar down to a uniform diameter in a lathe, when we subject it a second time to this treatment we shall find that the neck always forms in a new place. It appears that wherever, under traction, the metal begins to be thinner, the substance 'instinctively' hardens, to resist the effect.

"In the alloys of nickel and steel studied by M. Guillaume, similar facts have been brought out. . . . We can mention here only one—the fact that under the influence of great cold, bars of nickel-steel lengthen in such a way that when the phenomenon is seen for the first time it seems as if the inert matter had been suddenly endowed with life.

"Phosphorescent bodies, from the point of view of adaptation to external circumstances, furnish an analogy with social organization. M. Guillaume cites a beautiful example taken from Becquerel's process of color-photography. Chlorid of silver, which becomes red under the influence of red light and green when subjected to green light, is only, by this process, protecting itself against the light, which tends to break up its molecule.

"In closing, M. Guillaume, after indicating the likenesses that appear to exist between inert and animate matter, takes care to remind us of some of the fundamental facts that forbid us to believe that these forms of substance are one and the same. It would, of course, be imprudent to generalize prematurely, but M. Guillaume has certainly shown us analogies where they would have been least suspected."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS ELECTRICITY A SUBSTANCE?

THE controversy over the dutiability of electricity has already been alluded to in these columns. Apparently the question may turn upon another: Is electricity a substance or not? This is a good old question, and is still unsolved. It is largely a matter of definition, for the two words "electricity" and "substance" are still used in various ways. The engineer often means "electrical energy" when he says "electricity," while the physicist usually postulates the existence of something that is the vehicle of this energy. Now if something analogous to a substance is introduced into this country from Canada, it may be dutiable, while if only energy or "power" is brought in, it may not. The whole subject is elusive, and it will be interesting to see how the Patent Office will deal with it. *The Electrical Review*, in a leading editorial, seems to take the view that the electricity can not be made to pay duty because it passes continuously around a circuit and hence is exported as fast as it is imported. It says:

"The electricity—whatever that may be—could be justly considered to travel along the line into the United States, and at once to travel back to Canada.

"Suppose two pulleys, one on each side of the Niagara River, with a rope or belt connecting them. This arrangement would transmit power if one of the pulleys was turned. Similarly, while it was running there would be a more or less rapid importation of the belt, and an exactly similar exportation. And it could not be said with truth that such an arrangement constitutes an importation of power, for the power, in its applicable form, does not exist in transit, but only at the driven pulley. Now this arrangement is an exact analog of an electrical-power transmission.

"If those who are anxious to prevent Canadian importations would only turn their attention to certain unenumerated, unmanufactured products of that country now entering duty free, such as blizzards, north winds, hunting and fishing stories, etc., they would do a good work."

Immediately following this editorial is another in which the ground is taken that electricity is not a substance at all. It appears that *The Commercial Tribune* (Cincinnati, Ohio) has suggested the possibility that electricity may be not only a substance but an exhaustible substance, and "views with alarm" the possibility that the world's supply of it may give out. To this the writer in *The Review* rejoins that our supply can not be exhausted, for electricity is not a substance at all, but a mere condition. He says:

"To define this condition of matter and ether that is commonly called 'electricity' is not yet perfectly possible, tho the true nature of electricity is far better understood than that of so simple and everyday a phenomenon as gravity. We know enough about it to say that electricity is certainly not a substance, and, for the present, perhaps it is safer to let our definite assertions stop with the statement that it is a state into which a body and its surroundings may be brought by suitable work done upon it. That is all. Hence we are in no particular danger of seeing our stations crumbling into picturesque decay, and our telephones on the scrap heap. Indeed, if all the electricity were gone, we wouldn't see anything, because there would be no more light."

This whole discussion is very interesting, as showing how a subject may leap fully armed from the regions of metaphysics into the "strenuous" arena of commerce.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

MR. H. D. SEDGWICK, JR.'S recent article in *The Atlantic Monthly* on the future of the Roman Catholic Church in America (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 18, 1899), has received much attention from the Protestant and Roman Catholic press. Naturally, some of his reasons for believing that the Roman Catholic Church will be the dominant one in this country at a not far distant date are contested by Protestants. One Protestant writer, however, Miss Pauline G. Wiggin, believes that Mr. Sedgwick has overlooked one of the strongest elements of power possessed by that church. While she points out that certain portions of the Roman Catholic flock—notably the farming Portuguese—are falling away from the church's ranks, and that her gain in country regions can not be compared with that of the Methodists, Miss Wiggin still believes that the Roman Catholic Church, by virtue of her unrivaled organization and her sacraments, possesses a power of reaching young children far beyond that of any other church, and she thinks that Protestants themselves would profit by a study of this system. She writes (in *The Outlook*, January 6):

"This is a matter of greater importance than seems to be commonly recognized. One calls to mind the old Jesuit maxim: 'If you give us a child the first seven years of his life, you may do as you like with him afterward; his religion will be fixed'; and altho this is, of course, an exaggeration, it is certain that most persons depend very largely upon their childhood teaching for their religion. This truth the Catholic Church has always recognized more fully than the Protestant, and her advantage in this respect has grown to enormous proportions of late years since the secularization of the schools. The daily recognition of Christianity in the reading of the Bible and in the prayer, slight and perfunctory as it often was, at least kept the facts of religion before the child's mind and gave them a recognized place in his life. Family prayers also used to be a common institution in Protestant homes, whereas now it is a rare one; and the family, unorganized and preoccupied as it so often is with material or purely intellectual interests, can not now be relied upon to give systematic training. Thus deprived of regular religious teaching both in the school and the home, the Protestant child has now become peculiarly dependent upon the church. And how do the churches meet its need? By an hour's instruction once a week, under teachers who, it must be admitted, are, as a body, incompetent and irresponsible. There are educated and earnest men and women who give their Sunday-school classes the time and thought and faithful work they give to their daily business, but they are very few in comparison with the number of children to be taught. No one could maintain that the average instruction of children in the Protestant religion is as efficient as is their instruction in arithmetic."

The parochial schools also are a strong bulwark, but Miss Wiggin believes that these are destined to disappear "by an irrevocable sentence of economic law," since they can not hope to compete, she says, either in financial backing or in pedagogic quality, with the common schools. Nevertheless, without them "the church will still stand strong":

"In the first place, her services appeal far more than Protestant services to those human faculties, the heart, the imagination, and the senses, which are strongest in children. While the reason sleeps these are alive, making for virtue or vice, for lofty or low ideals and purposes, and determining the springs of action; and the church which is to be strong must draw from these sources of strength as well as satisfy the reason. If its head should be in the clouds, its feet must rest upon the ground, and this the Catholic Church has always realized to her advantage.

"Moreover, the Catholic organization has better means at its disposal than the Protestant denominations for the definite instruction of children in the faith. Its Sunday-schools are more efficient. They are taught, as a rule, by persons especially vowed to the service of religion, who would naturally make better teachers of its tenets than the average willing but otherwise preoccupied persons who take classes in Protestant vestries and chapels; and their very uniforms inspire respect. They spend a larger part of their lives in the service of the ideas they are teaching, and are therefore likely to teach them with more force and conviction, and they do not so often neglect their duties by absenting themselves from school. The religious orders make very good material from which to draw Sunday-school teachers. The instruction, too, is, as a rule, better organized and proceeds in a more regular and orderly manner from year to year; and, if the results do not always seem to us very good when we question our Catholic servant-maids, we should not forget that Protestantism could not any better afford to be judged by the irrational, conflicting notions of its ignorant supporters. We can not expect a consistent system of philosophy from persons whose opportunities have not fitted them to receive it; no method of instruction could accomplish this; for, as the old Sanscrit epigram has it,

> 'The pitcher at the well is filled, nor more
> Draws at the ocean shore.'

But it is a serious matter for consideration whether in Protestant churches the wells of instruction do not oftener than need be run dry before the pitchers are filled."

Still another source of strength to the Roman Catholic Church is the First Communion and Confirmation:

"The Episcopal Church retains the latter, but the great opportunity of the First Communion has been relinquished by all Protestant churches; and any one who knows how much the ceremony stands for in the life of French girls, for instance, how it becomes a season of uplift not only for themselves but for their families, must feel that it is a serious loss. We need such seasons of special exaltation. Monotony is nowhere the rule of human life; we can not if we would keep Sunday every day of the week, or Lent all through the year; but, altho our souls can not live in the upper air, now and then they can take a flight into the blue, and it is well for us to have them guided thither, as the Roman Church guides her children through the First Communion and Confirmation, when we are docile, enthusiastic, impressionable. There is, I believe, nothing in the Protestant church organization which fully fills the place of these sacraments.

"Such advantages as I have mentioned would undoubtedly make a strong case for the future of any church, and the lesson should not be ignored. If Mr. Sedgwick's prophecy should eventually be fulfilled, it will be, I believe, largely because the Protestant denominations fail to recognize and meet the increased responsibility for the distinctively spiritual training of young people which has lately fallen upon the churches. It will be because they neglected the children."

Prayer as Wireless Telegraphy.—The Rev. Canon Wilberforce takes a novel but suggestive view of what is to some people a vexed subject. In the January number of an English publication called *St. John's Parish Magazine* the following report from a recent sermon by him appears:

"Intercessory prayer is that divine essence of soul union, that heavenly ministry, which laughs distance to scorn and creates a meeting-place in God for sundered hearts and lives. I can not analyze it and reduce it to a proposition; but neither can I analyze the invisible fragrant vibrations which proceed from a bunch of violets, and which will perfume a whole room. I can not analyze the passage through the air of the dots and dashes of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. But I know that intercession is a current of the breath of God, starting from your own soul, and acting as a dynamic force upon the object for which you pray. It sets free secret spirit influences (perhaps the Father's mighty angels, that excel in strength, who can say?) but which influences would not be set free without the intercession. I can well understand Mary Queen of Scots saying that she feared the prayers of John Knox more than an army of 10,000 men. Why should not intercession be part of God's regularized workings, as much as wireless telegraphy? Why should it not be a natural law, and none the less spiritual, because natural? Such forces do exist—call them thought-transference, psychic

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sympathy, spiritual affinity, what you will. These forces of influence between man and man, acting independently of distance, are rapidly claiming recognition from the physical investigator. Why should not intercession be one of these secret affinities, appertaining to the highest part of man, and acting, by divine natural law, directly upon the object prayed for, originating from the divine nature in you, and passing, full of the infinite resources of God, directly to the one for whom you pray?"

"THE CARDINAL AND THE HERETIC."

DR. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S alleged heresy, as displayed in his recent articles in two British reviews (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 3) continues to occupy the attention of religious circles in England and, to a considerable extent, upon this side of the Atlantic. Professor Mivart has resented what he terms the "personal attack" made upon him in the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.), the official organ and property of Dr. Vaughan, cardinal archbishop of Westminster, and an exchange of letters between the scientist and the cardinal followed, culminating in the inhibition of Dr. Mivart, thus depriving him of the sacraments of the church until he shall have specifically denied the opinions which his recent articles appear to advocate. The correspondence is published in the London *Times* (January 27). The cardinal, almost at the outset of the correspondence, asked Dr. Mivart to sign a formula or profession of faith, in part as follows:

"I hereby declare that, recognizing the Catholic Church to be the supreme and infallible guardian of the Christian faith, I submit therein my judgment to hers, believing all that she teaches and condemning all that she condemns. . . . . .

"I therefore firmly believe and profess that the Blessed Virgin Mary conceived and brought forth the Son of God in an effable manner by the operation of the Holy Ghost, and absolutely without loss or detriment to her virginity, and that she is really and in truth as the Catholic Church most rightly calls her, the 'Ever Virgin'; that is to say, virgin before the birth of Christ, virgin in that birth, and virgin after it, her sacred and spotless virginity being perpetually preserved from the beginning, then and forever afterward. . . . . .

"I firmly believe and profess in accordance with the Holy Council of Trent that the first man Adam, when he transgressed the command of God in paradise, immediately lost the holiness and justice in which he had been constituted, and that he incurred through that prevarication the wrath and indignation of God, and that this prevarication of Adam injured not himself alone, but his posterity, and that by it the holiness and justice received from God were lost by him, nor for himself alone, but for us all (*cf.* Council of Trent, Session V.). . . . . .

"I reject and condemn all doctrines which deny the reality and transmission of original sin, and the perfect sufficiency of the atonement by which man is reconciled to God in the blood of Jesus Christ, as false and heretical, and contrary to the holy Catholic faith now and at all future time.

"I firmly believe and profess that the souls of men after death will be judged by God, and that those who are saved will 'go into everlasting life' (Matt. xxv. 46), and those who are condemned 'into everlasting punishment.' I reject as false and heretical all doctrines which teach that the souls in hell may eventually be saved, or that their state in hell may be one which is not of punishment (*cf.* Constitution of Council of Lateran IV.).

"I firmly believe and profess that the doctrine of faith which God has revealed has not been proposed like a philosophical invention to be perfected by human ingenuity, but has been delivered as a divine deposit to the Spouse of Christ, to be faithfully kept and infallibly declared, and that, therefore, that meaning of the sacred dogmas is to be perpetually retained which our Holy Mother, the church, has once declared, and that that meaning can never be departed from, under the pretense or pretext of a deeper comprehension of them. I reject as false and heretical the assertion that it is possible at some time, according to the progress of science, to give to doctrines propounded by the church a sense different from that which the church has understood and understands, and consequently that the sense and meaning of her doctrines can ever be in the course of time practically explained away or reversed (*cf.* Dogmatic Constitution of the Vatican on Catholic Faith, chap. iv., can. iv.).

"Moreover, I condemn and revoke all other words and statements which in articles contributed by me to *The Fortnightly Review* and *The Nineteenth Century*, or in any other of my writings are found to be, in matter of faith or morals, contrary to the teaching of the holy Catholic faith according to the determination of the Apostolic See; and in all such matters I submit myself to the judgment of the said See; receiving all that it receives and condemning all that it condemns."

Dr. Mivart, however, did not hasten to affix his signature, as desired, to this document, and after some waiting Dr. Vaughan wrote "for the third and last time" for his submission; otherwise "the law of the church will take its course."

Professor Mivart's reply, setting forth the difficulties which he says the modern man of science finds in trying to reconcile science and Christian dogma, is in part as follows:

"When I was admitted as a Catholic I made, of course, a profession of the creed of Pope Pius IV. But I have no recollection of ever having made, or been asked to make, the following profession, which forms part of the document I am now asked to sign:

"'In accordance with the Holy Councils of Trent and of the Vatican, I receive all the books of the Old and New Testament, with all their parts as set forth in the fourth section of the Council of Trent and contained in the ancient Latin edition of the Vulgate, as sacred and canonical, and I firmly believe and confess that the said Scriptures are sacred and canonical—not because, having been carefully composed by mere human industry, they are afterward approved by the church's authority; not merely because they contain revelation with no mixture of error, but because, having been written by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, they have God for their author, and have been delivered as such to the church herself.'

"Now, I beg of Your Eminence, as my ecclesiastical superior, to tell me whether I am, or not, right as to what would be the consequences of my signing the above?

"It would be easy, of course, by a little dexterity, to distort and evade what appears to be its real and obvious meaning. As God is the First Cause and Creator of all things, He is, in that sense, their author—author of the 'Decameron' of Boccaccio, as well as of the Bible. But to make a profession with such a meaning would be, in my eyes, grossly profane and altogether unjustifiable.

"Your Eminence, of course, means and wishes me to sign *ex animo* the document sent to me, and I, for my part, desire to be perfectly—transparently—honest, candid, and straightforward.

"Now in my judgment an acceptance and profession of the above-cited portion of the document sent me would be equivalent to an assertion that there are no errors, or altogether false statements, or fabulous narratives, in the Old and New Testament, and that I should not be free to hold and teach, without blame, that the world was not created in any six periods of time; that the story of the serpent and the tree is altogether false; that the history of the tower of Babel is a mere fiction devoid of any particle of truth; that the story of Noah's Ark is also quite erroneous, as again that of the plagues of Egypt; that neither Joshua nor Hezekiah interfered with the regularity of solar time; that Jonah did not live within the belly of any kind of marine animal; that Lot's wife was never turned into a pillar of salt; and that Balaam's ass never spoke. I only put these forward as a few examples of statements (denials) which it seems to me any one who holds that 'the books of the Old and New Testaments, with all their parts, were written by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost and have God for their author' ought not and could not logically or rationally make.

"If, however, Your Eminence can authoritatively tell me that divine inspiration or authorship does not (clerical errors, faults of translations, etc., apart) guarantee the truth and inerrancy of the statements so inspired, it will in one sense be a great relief to my mind and greatly facilitate the signing of the document, Your Eminence's decision on the subject being once publicly known, and also the conditions under which I sign it."

The cardinal's answer to this letter is the answer of St. Augustine: "Ego vero Evangelio non crederem, nisi me Catholicæ Ecclesiæ commoveret auctoritas" ("I should not believe in the truth of Scripture unless the authority of the Catholic Church so bade me"). The cardinal adds:

"But if you are going to give the assent of faith only to such doctrines as present no difficulties beyond the power of your finite intelligence to see through and solve by direct answer, you must put aside at once all the mysteries of faith, and you must

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frankly own yourself to be a rationalist pure and simple. You then constitute your own ability to solve difficulties, intellectual or scientific, into your test of the doctrines proffered for your acceptance. This is to return to the old Protestant system of private judgment, or to open rationalism and unbelief.

"But you will let me, I hope, be frank and urge that it is your moral rather than your intellectual nature that needs attention. God gives this grace to the humble; it is 'the clean of heart' who 'shall see God.' Let me press upon you the primary necessity of humility and persevering prayer for light and grace."

Without waiting for a reply, the cardinal then issued his inhibition. Dr. Mivart's final response is of considerable length. He laments that the cardinal says neither yes nor no to his question, and, referring to the famous encyclical of Leo XIII., known as "Proventissimus Deus," which maintains in the strongest terms that the Bible is without any kind of error, he writes thus of his changed attitude upon the publication of that document in 1893:

"It then seemed plain to me that my position was no longer tenable, but I had recourse to the most learned theologian I knew and my intimate friend. His representations, distinctions, and exhortations had great influence with me and more or less satisfied me for a time; but ultimately I came to the conclusion that Catholic doctrine and science were fatally at variance. This is now more clear to me than ever since my 'Ordinary' does not say whether my judgment about what the attribution of any document to God's authorship involves is or is not right. To me it is plain that God's veracity and His incapability of deceit are primary truths without which revelation is impossible. The teaching then of Leo XIII., addressed dogmatically to the whole church, comes to this: Every statement made by a canonical writer must be true in the sense in which he put it forward whether as an historical fact or a moral instruction.

"Thus it is now evident that a vast and impassable abyss yawns between Catholic dogma and science, and no man with ordinary knowledge can henceforth join the communion of the Roman Catholic Church if he correctly understands what its principles and its teaching really are, unless they are radically changed.

"For who could profess to believe the narrative about the tower of Babel, or that all species of animals came up to Adam to be named by him? Moreover, among the writings esteemed 'canonical' by the Catholic Church are the book of Tobit and the second book of Maccabees, and also the story which relates how, when Daniel was thrown a second time into the lions' den, an angel seized Habakkuk, in Judea, by the hair of his head and carried him, with his bowl of pottage, to give it to Daniel for his dinner.

"To ask a reasonable man to believe such puerile tales would be to insult him. Plainly the Councils of Florence, Trent, and the Vatican have fallen successively into greater and greater errors, and thus all rational trust in either popes or councils is at an end. . . . Now I have myself maintained, and maintain, that a secret wish, an unconscious bias, may lead to the acceptance or rejection of beliefs of various kinds, and certainly of religious beliefs. But when the question is a purely intellectual one of the utmost simplicity, or like a proposition in Euclid, then I do not believe in the possibility of emotional deception. The falsehood of the historical narration about Babel is a certainty practically as great as that of the equality of the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle.

"Happily I can not speak with entire frankness as to all my convictions. *Liberavi animam meam.* I can sing my *Nunc Dimittis* and calmly await the future."

Dr. Mivart categorically refuses to sign the profession of faith. He is, however, attached to Catholicity "as he understands it"; and, loving its rites, he will not cease to assist at them, for he regards divine worship "as the highest privilege of a rational nature."

The New York *Sun*, which finds in the episode a confirmation of its own position (that there is no other choice than that of absolute dogmatic belief or rationalism), comments as follows on the correspondence:

"Cardinal Vaughan, it will be seen, would have no parley with Professor Mivart, but required of him, first of all, that he should recant recent teachings of his as to the conflict of the Scriptures and certain fundamental dogmas of Christian theology with facts of science he held to be demonstrated unchangeably, under pain of excision from membership in the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had been so long a defender. Undoubtedly no other course was possible if that church is to retain its position, and the refusal of Professor Mivart to submit was not less requisite if he was unprepared to make a complete surrender of his intellectual convictions. The truth is thus again made evident that modern science and the church can make no terms with each other. If, on its side, Christian theology would preserve itself from destruction it must, perforce, refuse countenance to all scientific rejection of its dogmas on the ground that the supernatural authority on which they depend contradicts natural demonstration.

"That great battle has been joined in Christendom during the last quarter of a century, and it will be waged all the more fiercely because of the treatment of the case of Professor Mivart by Cardinal Vaughan."

A writer in the London *Times*, quoted in *The Westminster Gazette* (January 22), says, on the other hand:

"The threat of excommunication, terrific in the tenth century, has a touch of the ridiculous in the twentieth; and ridicule kills. . . . A condemnation of Mr. Mivart would be taken by many persons within and without the Roman Church as an admission of the incompatibility of Catholicism and science, in the largest sense of the term. The inference, indeed, would be illegitimate, all that the facts would warrant being the conclusion that freedom of speech among Catholics is limited; and this at once reduces the question from one of principle to one of expediency and degree. It would be drawn, however, by many; and it is one which the church can ill afford to have, rightly or wrongly, drawn."

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES IN JAPAN.

DR. MICHEL REVON, late professor in the Imperial University of Japan, who for seven years has carefully observed the religious movements in the island empire, says that no one can be in doubt as to the changes which the modern scientific spirit is making in the old religious beliefs of that people; the tendency of the modern Japanese mind is toward agnosticism. In *The Independent* (December 28) he says:

"An interesting effort is now being made by some of the more thoughtful to adapt Herbert Spencer's philosophy to the religion of Buddha—and the two coalesce surprisingly well, for Buddhism is at bottom only the doctrine of evolution in mystic form, plus a certain amount of superstition, and this extra element of superstition is rapidly disappearing, so far as the educated classes are concerned.

"This interpretation of Buddhism by modern science seems likely to increase somewhat the hold on Japan that the Buddhist priests first gained by explaining that the Shinto gods were reincarnations of Buddha.

"The new scientific spirit is entering even into Shintoism, the original religion of Japan, and the faith to-day of the Emperor and of perhaps a majority of the most enlightened Japanese who are not already pronounced atheists. The strength of Shintoism to-day is indicated by the fact that only a few years ago it made a determined contest with Buddhism for designation as the state religion of Japan. Neither succeeded, however, and it has been decreed recently that no religion whatever shall be taught in the public schools.

"It is a fact that the word 'Buddhism' no longer has a definite significance in Japan. Many who through life are Shintoists ask when dying for Buddhist burial—sometimes for no other reason than because it is more gorgeous than the Shinto ceremonial. Many others are Buddhists only in name, and atheists in fact. From that stage there is every gradation back to the complete and literal acceptance of the doctrines laid down by Saka-Munyi.

"This new and increasing tendency toward agnosticism has retarded the progress of Christianity in Japan, and actual converts have not increased in proportion to the increase in population. Many who embrace it in the belief that it is responsible

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for the advance of Western civilization drop it when they encounter the miracles of which it tells. Some have been known to adopt it temporarily for the sake of learning the language. The attitude of another class is indicated by a pamphlet written some years ago, in which it was seriously explained that Christianity was very good for the Western people, as it helped to restrain them from murder and robbery and the other great black sins to which they were naturally addicted; but that the Japanese needed no such religion, for they were naturally good."

BIBLES BY THE MILLIONS.

THE figures showing the number of copies of the Bible put into circulation during the past century are little less than marvelous. According to trustworthy estimates, some 280,000,000 copies have been published and disposed of during that period by the Bible societies alone; and, if all printed copies were to be included, it is probable that the number would not be less than half a billion. The Bible societies are the chief agencies of distribution, however, and there are seventy-three of these, chiefly in Europe and America. *Leslie's Weekly* gives the following account of their work:

JAEMON NAGASAWA, EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE—FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS A CHINESE COLPORTEUR.

Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*.

"Two Bible societies stand far above all others in the gross amount of their circulation—the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose output during the century has reached a total of 160,000,000, and our own American Bible Society, which issued last year 1,380,892 volumes, and in all, since its foundation, 66,000,000 volumes. Where has this vast army of books gone, and how did they reach their destination? It has taken a regiment of skilled laborers to accomplish it—porters and carriers, or colporteurs as they are technically called, carefully marshaled and organized under a staff of experienced officers in many countries all over the world, and employing every mode of transportation known to mankind to carry the book across seas and continents, so that it may reach not only great nations in China and India, but even those unknown and barbarous tribes who have no literature until this, the finest literature of the world, is thus brought to them. Already the agents of the American and of the British foreign societies are beginning work in the Philippine Islands. Rev. Jay C. Goodrich and his wife are probably by this time in Manila with an abundant stock of Bibles and Testaments, not only in Spanish and English, but in some of the unnumbered languages and dialects that our scholars must grapple with, translations into Tagalog, Visayan, and Pangasinan having been begun.

"The Zulu Bible, published by the American Bible Society, is a factor in South African affairs larger and more influential than many more conspicuous in international politics. Whatever happens in the Transvaal, it will not cease to do its silent work. On the west coast of Africa, Bible translation has been proceeding for half a century, and the sheets of the Benga Bible, intelligible not only to that tribe, but to a cluster of rude tribes dwelling on that far-off coast, have been passing through the press of the society in New York, and when finished sent on their voyage to the Gaboon and Corisco Mission. Tho numerically less, not less interesting is the circulation of the Bible among our own aborigines. Only lately a grateful letter came in acknowledgment of a consignment of Bibles for use among the full-blooded Choctaws, who number 12,000. Choctaw and Cherokee, Mohawk and Dakota, Arrawack and Ojibwa, Seneca and Muskokee—what a polyglot undertaking it is to reach all these! Yet they are reached in one way and another. Sometimes there come back marvelous tales of their interest in the book that is brought to them. A Cree Indian and his son, fishing in the Northwest in the winter-time some years ago, traveling on snow-shoes across the snow-covered plains, carried what they called 'the Book of Heaven' in their pack, and found, when they reached a hunting-ground 140 miles distant from the fishery, that the book had been left behind. One of them went back on his track, and walked in four days 280 miles through the wild forest to regain his treasure.

"Sometimes a consignment of Bibles is lost. So it recently happened when the good bark *Johanna*, bearing a consignment of gospels in the Kusaien language to those who spoke that strange and unknown tongue in Micronesia, foundered at sea with all her precious freightage. Steamships, and the various modes of conveyance used in Western countries, are sometimes lacking; express companies and parcel posts are not found everywhere. In China, for instance, the American Bible Society issued last year 438,000 copies, printing them in China, through its Shanghai agent, and using for their distribution native coolies and burden-bearers, as well as foreign missionaries."

IS SOCIAL DEMOCRACY GENUINE CHRISTIANITY?

IN Germany, where Social Democracy commands more than a million votes throughout the empire and is the most aggressive party in the country, the relation of its teachings to Christianity has been a matter of considerable discussion, altho for the most part it has been regarded as naturally anti-Christian and anti-churchly. Recently, however, a prominent pastor of the Protestant Church, the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt, of the famous Bad Boll, in Würtemberg, the headquarters of the pietistic school, has astounded church and state by his open declaration that in reality the principles of Social Democracy are the modern reproduction of primitive Christianity, and that Christians and Social Democrats should stand and fall together. His address, originally delivered in a public assembly, has been published through the length and breadth of the land. We reproduce its outlines from the Leipsic *Chronik* (No. 46):

When I look at the present condition of the workingman, I much despair that civilization and Christianity have not yet produced better results. Through legislative enactments practically no substantial improvement of the condition of the poor has been or can be accomplished. I can see no way for permanent betterment except by an absolute reorganization of the social status of modern society. For many years it has been my conviction that no religion is worth anything that can not transform society and raise it to a higher and better level and make men happy here on earth. In this sense I understand the Scriptures, and in that sense I understand my Christ. And therefore I feel myself inwardly related to those people who are charged with aiming at a Utopia; I am their associate and one with them in spirit. May the time come when money shall not be the measure of all things and of all values, but the life and happiness of man shall become the chief thing. What we need is a Christian state, with the spirit of Christ controlling all things.

Let it not be regarded as astonishing that a man who confesses the Lord Jesus Christ acknowledges his agreement with the ideas of Social Democracy, with the poor working people of the land. For Christ Himself was of the lowly. He was crucified because He was a Socialist; twelve members of the proletariat were His apostles. People are mistaken when they think a man ceases to be a Christian when he joins the proletariat. Paul did the same thing. . . . It is impossible that the present condition of affairs should continue among the working people, and this change must be effected along the lines pointed out by Social Democracy. The current claim that the Christian religion has no part or claim on Christianity is a great mistake. The aims of that party can be best realized in accordance with the teachings of Jesus Christ. It was a part of the accepted social order of the day that the poor should be oppressed, and it is against this order that He fights.

These sentiments have awakened the greatest of interest in Germany, on account of the prominent position of the new con-

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vert. But they are also recognized to be symptomatic. Both Catholics and Protestants have long since recognized that there is, in the aims of the Social Democrats, an element of truth in full accord with the ideals of Christianity. For this reason, the late Catholic bishop of Mayence, the famous Dr. Ketteler, was untiring in his efforts to combat the new gospel by appropriating some of its leading ideas in the interests of this church, and Dr. Stöcker, the famous court preacher of Berlin, organized a Christian Social party. In general, however, the religious journals see in Blumhardt's position an extreme radicalism not justified by Biblical teachings.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.

WHAT it is hoped may prove one of the important religious movements of the coming century was inaugurated in New York early this month by representatives from over sixty church organizations, acting as delegates to the "Conference in the Interests of Federative Action among Churches and Christian Workers Throughout the United States." From *The Outlook* (February 10) we quote the following account of the meetings:

"The first session was mainly devoted to a general discussion of the need and opportunity of federation among churches and Christian workers throughout the country. Representatives of federative work from various parts of the country participated in this discussion. With large agreements there was still some difference of opinion as to the extent to which interdenominational cooperation could go. After the Conference had dined together at the Aldine Club, the evening session was devoted to addresses. No more convincing argument could be presented for federation that President Hyde's account of 'Ten Years of Federation in Maine.' On the morning of the second day the contemplated movement was decisively initiated by the unanimous adoption of the report presented by a committee. This declares that 'the time has come for the institution of a national conference for Federation among Churches and Christian Workers in the United States,' and recommends the creation of an executive committee of nine ministers and nine laymen. Some of the functions of this committee are: (1) To facilitate and foster intercommunication between local federations, and diffuse information regarding the work. (2) To give counsel and assistance in the interests of comity and cooperation, and to promote the formation of local and state federations. (3) To arrange for a similar conference next year, and to report to it a plan for a basis of membership in the conference. Finally, a committee was appointed to select the executive committee and call it together. The contemplated federation, like that already formed in Great Britain, does not undertake to be a federation of all Christian churches, but only of those Protestant churches which are denominated 'evangelical.' Such a limitation, however regrettable, is in existing conditions the *sine qua non* of any federation at all."

The Independent (February 8) says of the conference:

"President Hyde in his address urged that the same common sense and tact, energy and enterprise that are used in the maintenance of a business trust be applied to reconstruct missionary competition and promote church cooperation, and held that this would strengthen hundreds of feeble churches, encourage thousands of disheartened ministers, and secure a greatly increased efficiency with a decreased expenditure. . . . It is sincerely to be hoped that the plan will be carried through. At no time in the past has there been such a conviction of the necessity of such federative action and on the whole so general a willingness to enter into it."

The New York *Evening Post* (February 2), under the caption "A Religious Trust," after referring to Dr. Schurman's recent words about the need of a single form of Protestant Christian missions in the Philippines, says:

"President Schurman has already uttered a warning on this point, and has called attention very plainly to the evil consequences of a policy which, by permitting unlimited competition and duplication, should not only mislead but alienate the minds of people who know nothing of our theological or ecclesiastical distinctions. In other words, what is needed here is combination, not competition. What is demanded is, in the best sense, a religious trust—not a multitude of rival concerns.

"We are glad to see signs that the truth of this has begun to appeal to the authorities of the churches, and that the possibility of cooperation in missionary work, particularly in our newest possessions, is being seriously considered. . . . . .

"The Young Men's Christian Association—the greatest of our religious organizations outside of formal church lines—might, if it could but break away from the narrow theological lines which so generally confine it, contribute powerfully in this direction. Moody's Northfield conferences have unquestionably worked to the same end. It is humiliating to think that the opposition to such business-like union comes mainly not from the smaller denominations, but from one or two of the largest and most powerful ones; yet even here there are not wanting some encouraging signs of a better day. Doubtless we must still expect much stubborn adherence to the old ways, and much stirring up of the faithful in the interest of sectarian prestige; yet we can but think that the larger interests of religion are, on the whole, steadily making their way."

Are We in the Twentieth Century or the Sixtieth? A Religious View.—The discussion concerning the century's end will not down in the religious press any more than in profane journals. The Rev. W. P. McNary, D.D., writing in *The Midland* (United Presb., Chicago, January 18), proposes to show not only that "the Pope is fallible as well as some other people," in supposedly announcing the present year as the first of the new century [as a matter of fact, the Pope distinctly recognized that the nineteenth century has *not* yet ended.—EDITOR of THE LITERARY DIGEST], but also that on January 1, 1901, we shall be at the commencement of the sixtieth century. He dates his article "Dawn, Monday, January 10, 5901; 59 [century] A.M.; 19 [century] A.D.," and says:

"Waiving the question of the supposed error of four years in the date of the Christian era, and all similar questions, let us suppose that Adam was created at or just after midnight of January 1 and that Christ was born just four thousand years later. Let us suppose that Adam wrote up his diary some time during the first day and that he and some of his descendants have kept it up until the present time. The following table will show how that diary would have been dated:

	Month.	Day	Year A.M.	Cent. A.M.	Year A.D.	Cent. A.D.
Day Adam was created	January	1	1	1		
Last day First Century	December	31	100	1		
First day Second Century	January	1	101	2		
Last day First Millennium	December	31	1000	10		
First day Second Millennium	January	1	1001	11		
Last day Fourth Millennium	December	31	4000	40		
First day Fifth Millennium / *Day Christ was Born*	January	1	4001	41	1	1
Last day First Century A. D.	December	31	4100	41	100	1
First day Second Century A. D.	January	1	4101	42	101	2
Last day Nineteenth Century A. D	December	31	5900	59	1900	19
First day Twentieth Century A.D	January	1	5901	60	1901	20
Last day Twentieth Century A.D.	December	31	6000	60	2000	20
First day Seventh Millennium	January	1	6001	61	2001	21

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A COMPLETE copy of the famous Bible Commentary of Nicholaus de Lyra, in five volumes, printed originally in Rome by Don Pietro Massimo in 1471–72, was recently discovered by the antiquarian Leo Olschci of Florence, in a private collection of books in Venice. Copies of this work, which are exceedingly rare, have been sold for as high as 30,000 lire [$5,850]. It also marks an era in Bible illustrations, its abundance of pictures being evidently the work of a master, probably Mantegna, at the close of the fifteenth century.

THE two largest Presbyterian churches in New York—the Fifth Avenue and the Brick Church—greeted new pastors in January. They are, respectively, the Rev. Dr. Purves and the Rev. Dr. Babcock, and tho said to resemble their predecessors neither in manner nor method, they are apparently to revive the memories of old Presbyterianism in a close adherence to conservative evangelical doctrine. The religious writer of the New York *Sun* (whom Dr. Fulton, editor of *The Church Standard*, has lately termed a "Jesuit in disguise") says that the two new pastors are "prudent in not attempting to reconcile the old faith with the new skepticism," for the two are natural and irreconcilable enemies according to his view.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A FEW weeks ago the opinion prevailed in nearly every prominent British paper that the sympathies of the American people were, on the whole, with Great Britain in her struggle with the Boers. That opinion has been losing ground, and the admission is now found in Conservative as well as Liberal papers that American public opinion is on the whole in favor of the Boer cause. The London *Saturday Review* says:

THE RETURN OF THE LEOPARD.
—*Petit Bleu, Paris.*

"We fear that no accurate presentment of the real sentiment in the United States regarding the war in South Africa reaches this country. It is true that many of the leading newspapers take the pro-English view, but, taking journals all over the country and not only in New York, there is no doubt at all that the balance is heavily against us. So it is with public opinion, the proportion of anti-British sentiment is by far the greater. The quotations which reach our newspaper readers by no means afford a correct idea of American opinion. Briefly the condition of public feeling as expressed in newspapers may be summed up thus. The Administration organs and the financial organs are still strongly with us, but the latter are beginning to waver because the war is beginning to injure trade. It must not be forgotten how completely the Administration is in the hands of the great financiers and trust companies."

The same paper warns English statesmen that if they "handle the 'alliance' carelessly" they "may render assistance where they least wish to," that is, to Bryan and the Democrats. *The Spectator* is in hopes that the Boers themselves may destroy the favorable impression held of them in this country. Referring to the distrust with which the Boer authorities regard our Administration, as reported by an American correspondent of the London *Times*, *The Spectator* says:

"The American correspondent's general impression is that 'the Boer dislikes an American.' That is, we believe, true, and to this fact is due the studied rudeness with which America has been treated by the Boers. People here and in the United States wonder at this, and ask how it is that clever politicians like the Boers can be so infatuated as to risk annoying so mighty a state. They forget the very practical nature of the Boer. The Boers argue, and argue very rightly: 'The Americans can not possibly injure us, for they can not get at us with their ships, and they certainly will not send troops, whatever we do; therefore, it is perfectly safe for us to show our feelings. We lose nothing by being absolutely frank. Besides, we do not want to encourage Americans to come and settle here, for they do not understand our ways, and are as troublesome as the English.' The Boers, in fact, know their own minds exactly, and are not awed by such conventional notions as 'small states must not be rude to great states.' They only ask whether the great state could hurt them."

A similarity between the present war and our war of the Revolution is referred to by a writer in *The St. James's Gazette* as follows:

"The American war was produced by an attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of certain British colonies in regard to their right of taxation. No one who reads the history of the time can doubt that there was a strong case for the Home Government, and public opinion in England supported the interference as strongly as it has supported Mr. Chamberlain in the present instance. . . . The argument for the fatal tax on tea was precisely that used in the present war—the desire to assert British supremacy. From a financial point of view it was worthless; but 'suzerainty' was thought to be at stake. The spirit in which the nation entered into the war was very much the same as that shown at present. The 'Yankees' then were spoken of very much as the 'Boers' are spoken of now, and there was the same persistent effort to represent them as savages outside the pale of civilization.

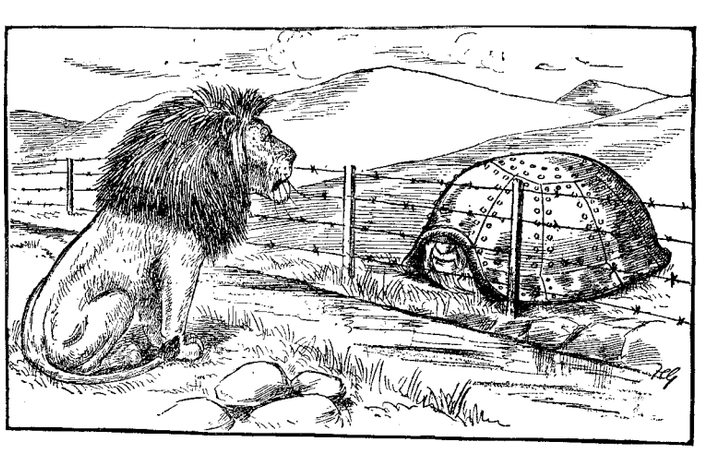
"The analogy is made even closer by the new argument that this is not a war against a foreign state, but against a dependency in rebellion. If the Transvaal war is to be called the 'Boer revolt,' then it becomes much more like the 'American revolt' of the eighteenth century. Tho Cape Colony is still fortunately loyal, we must not forget that many of the American colonies were loyal during the earlier years of the war, and were only driven into disloyalty by the recklessness of 'patriots' at home and the unwisdom of English generals. . . . . .

"The granting of the franchise to newcomers is, in all states, a matter of internal administration, and our claim to dictate to the Transvaal on this point is not by any means so very dissimilar from our claim to tax the Americans in order to support the imperial troops. Then, as now, there were faults on both sides; but now, as then, the dangerous feature of the situation was the arrogant and intolerant spirit of public opinion at home."

There is hope, however, in the breast of some English editors that we may draw nearer to Great Britain on further consideration. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"By and by, when both nations come to see, as they probably will, that they are inspired by much the same ideas, are seeking much the same objects, and are pursuing much the same methods, they will come to a better appreciation of each other's motives and purposes. It is not an alliance that is needed—an alliance would be desirable for neither of us—it is simply a cordial and sympathetic relationship. Such a relationship would save the still barbarous regions of the globe for freedom and commerce—from the fate of Madagascar in the hands of France and the fate of the Chinese provinces in the hands of Russia."

The anti-British feeling here is attributed chiefly to "Irish malcontents," and "Dutch and German Creoles"—the latter term referring to the descendants of Germans and Dutch.



THE TUGELA PROBLEM.

THE LION: "Come out!"
THE OOM TORTOISE: "Come on!"

—*Westminster Gazette.*

In the Toronto *Weekly Sun*, Goldwin Smith, who is opposed

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to the war, expresses delight over the waning of the "alliance" sentiment. He says:

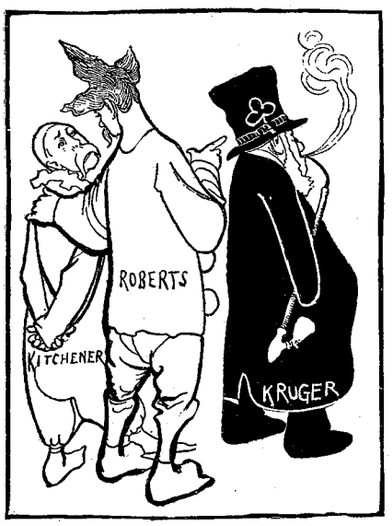
"British reverses seem to have cooled the friendship of President McKinley and thrown him back into an attitude of rigorous neutrality. For this let us be thankful. Great Britain is well able to do her sinister work alone. Entanglement with Mr. McKinley and his game could only add to the darkness of a business which, unless the sympathies of the whole world are at fault, is dark enough already."

The Toronto *World* argues that the interest of the United States is involved on the British side because British reverses depreciate our stock values; and where would the American farmer be if he did not have the British markets? The Toronto *Evening Telegram* thinks that Uitlanders who obtain wealth from Canadian mines are very ungrateful if they side with Britain's enemies. It says:

"Public opinion ought not to be hostile to Great Britain in a State benefited as largely as the State of Washington has benefited by the liberality of the laws which have made so many of its citizens rich with the wealth of British Columbia's gold-mines. Senator Turner was practically snatched from the jaws of the poor-house by the wealth of a mine in Canadian territory. He of all men ought to have been ashamed to rise in the United States Senate and proclaim his sympathy with the Boers and his hopes for the defeat of the nation whose flag sheltered his successful pursuit of wealth."

Many British and Canadian papers appeal to us on the score of Anglo-Saxon civilization, which they regard as superior beyond comparison. "Happily one old friend, 'manifest destiny,' seems to be on the side of better relations," remarks the Toronto *Globe*, and the Montreal *Daily Witness* says:

"Orators knowing the sentiments and prejudices instilled into their hearers in youth by the school-books, draw an inspiring analogy between the American colonists fighting for freedom against British tyranny and the simple, heroic farmers of South Africa now arrayed in the same cause against the same old tyrant. With impassioned eloquence they appeal to the instincts of American freemen to repudiate an Administration and a party which, as they allege, has taken sides with the oppressor against a people fighting for freedom. Unfortunately for the Republicans, the policy to which they are committed in the Philippines and the feeling of obligation which the Administration seems to entertain for Great Britain on account of her attitude during the war with Spain, give point and emphasis to these attacks. . . . The fate of Anglo-Saxon progress seems to hang in the balances. Should the United States once more in the day of Great Britain's extremity assail her from behind, all the races of earth would rejoice, but the shadow would go back on the world's dial many degrees."

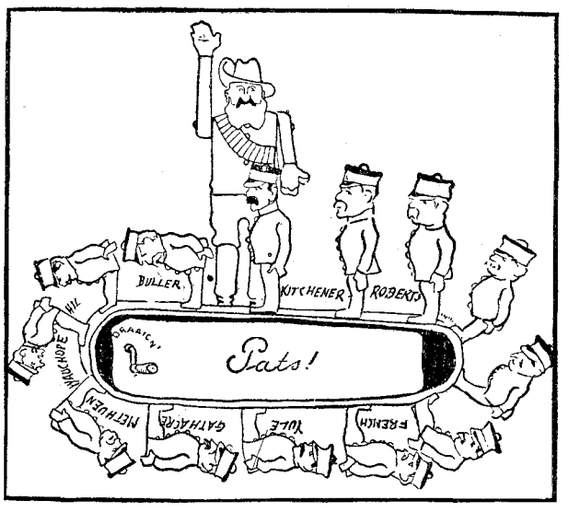


THE NEW CLOWNS.

ROBERTS: "Let's bash in his hat!"
KITCHENER: "But suppose he has a brick in it?" —*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*

On the Continent of Europe the opinion is frequently expressed that many Americans have no wish to see their country follow closely in the footsteps of England. The Paris *Journal des Débats* says:

"We have no means for ascertaining what is passing through President McKinley's head. . . . But, not to speak of the Irish, Germans, and other strangers who have gone to the great republic to become Americans, yet do not intend to become bottle-holders of aggressive England, it is sufficient to remember that the Americans have not forgotten their own struggle for independence. This will convince them that they ought not to do anything likely to prevent the independence of the Transvaal."



THE LATEST TOY.
—*Uilenspiegel, Amsterdam.*

The Berlin *Tageblatt* points out that the Americans are not greatly impressed with the military efficiency of the ally who was to join them in conquering the world, as the comments of *The Army and Navy Journal* show. The *Vossische Zeitung* thinks that the newspapers in England are inclined to underrate the power of the non-English element in the United States, and to overrate the influence of the journals manipulated for the benefit of the great capitalists. The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks that even the attempts to obtain the good will of America by inciting her against Germany are failing now, as is shown by the reception given a recent article in *The Spectator* in which America is advised to increase her navy, as Germany will sooner or later attempt to establish herself in South America, where already large German settlements flirt with the mother country. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"Numerous pro-Boer meetings show that the people are not in sympathy with their administration in the matter. The people endeavor to impress the Government with the fact that they do not, as Mr. Chamberlain thinks, give their moral support to his policy. Even the unfairness of the great journals can not prevent this."

The same paper publishes a letter from a Mr. George Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., to the effect that only a few rich persons in the East side with England; but that these, owning newspapers, can make themselves heard unduly. He explains further that the English and their descendants are not in the majority, and he doubts that more English is spoken throughout the country than German and French. Not without interest is a theory set forth at length in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, which we summarize as follows:

The United States did not show as much firmness in the matter of alleged contraband as did Germany; but there is no longer such warm friendship for England in the Administration at Washington. The American Government is not sentimental. Sentiment is, however, cleverly used to stir the masses. Thus in the Secessionist War, the negro question was made the outward cause of hostilities, and in the war against Spain the "lib-

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eration" of Cuba formed a good rallying cry. If the Americans thought it would pay, the Government would be *for* the Boers at once. And that may happen! The Americans at first sided with the English; but now the Boers have shown their strength, and the Americans follow the lead of their mules. In Washington and in Pretoria strange things are going on. President McKinley says he is altogether innocent of them. Of course he is; he will not spoil matters by undue haste. Webster Davis is entirely "unofficial" in Pretoria, and Montagu White has no official standing in Washington. Wait and see! The cat is a cat, but what we innocently thought a she-cat can be conveniently discovered to be a tom-cat when the time comes. If the Boers lose, all America will talk of their wickedness and their barbarities, and of the chivalry of Buller and his men. If the Boers win, the boot fits on the other leg. But the United States will not be friends with a beaten state, that is certain. The news from the seat of war around Ladysmith will probably decide the matter. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "PALACE REVOLUTION" IN CHINA.

ANOTHER "palace revolution" has taken place in China. Emperor Kwang-Su has appointed Prince Tuan, a nine-year-old child, as his successor. Whether Kwang-Su has acted of his own free will or under compulsion, it is not easy to determine. It is even surmised that the Emperor is no longer living, a rumor which has often before been set on foot. Emperor Kwang-Su is supposed to have offended many people by his desire to introduce Western reforms, after the manner of Peter the Great or Joseph II. of Austria. This, however, seems certain, that the Empress-Dowager is more firmly established than ever, and that Li Hung-Chang is again in power. This reduces Great Britain's influence, and increases that of Russia. The Paris *Journal des Débats* says:

"The Emperor favored the English, the Empress-Dowager the Russian, or, to be more correct, Franco-Russian parties. Hence the English were tempted somewhat to exaggerate the Emperor's efforts in the direction of Western civilization. . . . As for ourselves, we frankly confess that we would like nothing better than that the Chinese should cut their pigtails and dress themselves in European fashion. But, after all, it is our own interests we have to attend to, and if these are better served by the old political school which leaves the Celestial his tresses and flowing gown, we do not complain."

There is, however, a third candidate for the position of tutor to the Chinese, and he seems likely to be accepted in the end. This is Japan. We condense the following from an article in the Berlin *National Zeitung*:

Altho the Japanese do not seem to use their advantageous position to the best effect, their influence in China is growing, and their leading papers, especially the *Nichi* and the *Jiji*, never tire in their efforts to awaken Japan to the realization of its advantages. The chief difficulty is to be sought in the fact that Japan since her victory has become more jingoistic and less enterprising. Yet the position of the Japanese in China is rapidly improving. The Chinese have many sympathies for the Japanese, while they have nothing but sovereign contempt for the European and his ways. The Japanese do not hurt the feelings of the Chinese. They do not interfere with their customs, and do not offend by introducing missionaries. The people of the far East are no fools. They know well enough that the stranger from the West hides in his phrases about the blessings of his morals, culture, and civilization nothing but the most sober selfishness, and that no one except the missionaries would go to the far East if he did not intend and hope to profit materially. The missionaries, of course, are rejected for different reasons. The often-mentioned and often-denied alliance between Japan and China may therefore become a fact when both countries fully realize what dangerous enemies threaten them. The Europeans can learn much from the Orientals; but, so far, only Russia is anxious to learn, and it is not impossible that Russia and Japan may settle their differences peaceably.

The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* reports that the Chinese Government is gathering funds far in excess of needed expenditure. The rumor that China means to do something for her defense is, therefore, likely to have some truth in it. *The Westminster Gazette* relates that Japanese will be permitted to train the Chinese troops. At any rate, no serious opposition to their influence is expected just now by the Japanese. Some highly educated Japanese, we happen to know, left for South China late in January, and much Japanese money is invested in joint ventures with the Chinese. How this will influence Russia's attitude is a matter of speculation. Many Japanese think that sooner or later Japan and Russia must come to blows. We quote from the English section of the *Yorodzu Choho* (Tokyo, Japan):

"It can not be denied that a great majority of the Japanese people are not friendly disposed toward Russia. More than thirty years ago, this country was obliged to concede to Russia's claim to the Saghalien. Russia thereby sowed in the Japanese mind the first seed of antipathy against herself. It has grown steadily, in proportion with the development of Japanese interests in Korea, where they inevitably have come to collide with those of Russia. Then Russia intervened against this country at the close of the Japan-China War. All these events have fostered Japanese antipathy against the great Northern power to an almost bursting point. On the other hand, Russia views this country as a chief obstacle to her expansion in these parts of the world, and everything indicates to her harboring an intention to crush us before we are too strong to allow that. . . . . .

"After all, then, those rumors of war are nothing greater or less than rumors. But as we have said before, the Japanese and the Russians look upon each other as their inveterate foes, and a war will break out between them sooner or later. If thus a Russo-Japan war must come at all events, it seems to us that *The Daily Mail* is quite right when it says: 'Japan knows that her time for striking is now—in the forthcoming spring, that is to say. She must assail Russia before the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and while the hands of France are tied by the Paris Exhibition. If Japan takes her opportunity, war is likely to have but one result. Russia was never more heavily handicapped, and Japan will never be better equipped.'"

The Calcutta *Friend of India*, which hopes that while England is engaged elsewhere the United States may assist Japan, says:

"We do not grudge the Americans their new possessions, because there is a general harmony of ideals between them and us; but we do resent the advance of Russia into territories bordering upon our own, or into regions where our influence was beginning to be felt, because it means the aggrandizement of a power which we do not understand, and the extension of ideals which are repugnant to us. The struggle between England and Russia in its ultimate form is the struggle between despotism and liberty, and when the crash finally comes, there can be little doubt that we shall see the progressive and enterprising islanders of Japan fighting by the side of the islanders of Great Britain."

On the whole, the English papers of the far East fear that Great Britain can not use her powers to the best advantage while she is engaged in the Transvaal struggle. *Ost Asien*, a paper published by the Japanese in Berlin and supposed to be officially influenced from Tokyo, advocates an anti-Russian alliance between Japan and Germany, the latter being described as the coming naval power. The *Vossische Zeitung* has no objection to the most cordial relations with the "Prussia of the far East," but does not think it necessary that Germany should threaten any country, certainly not Russia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Some Fulfilled Predictions.—It is pointed out by Mr. R. E. C. Long in the London *Westminster Gazette* that M. Bloch, in his work on future wars, which is said to have influenced the Czar when he decided to call together The Hague congress, predicted what would happen if two white races opposed each other. Mr. Long reproduces that part of the prediction which relates particularly to tactics and strategy. Mr. Bloch's predictions were:

"That the war of the future would be a war of sieges and entrenched positions.

"That to carry out frontal attacks would be impossible without immense losses and great superiority in numbers, and that it would, therefore, seldom be resorted to.

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"That with equality in numbers modern wars would last longer than past wars.

"That decisive victories would be rare, the beaten side immediately taking up fresh positions to the rear which would be prepared in advance.

"That artillery would be put out of action by sharpshooting riflemen who would kill off horses and men.

"That adequate reconnaissance would be almost impossible, and that an enemy's position would only be revealed by the volleys from their trenches.

"That even then, owing to the use of smokeless powder, it would be impossible precisely to locate them.

"That attempts to surprise an enemy would often result in counter-surprises.

"That entrenchments constructed for protection against modern artillery and rifle fire would be invisible.

"That the loss in officers would be abnormally large.

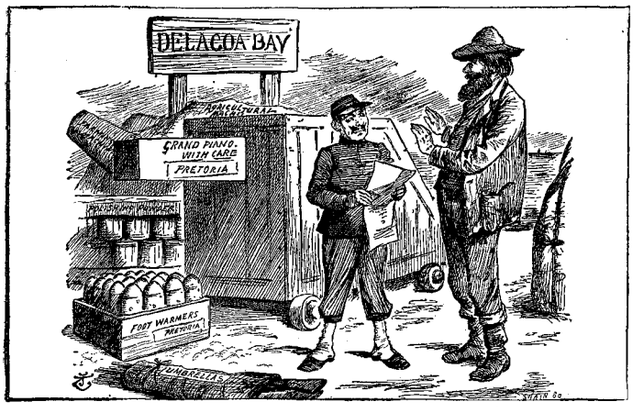
"That ambulance work, owing to the great range of modern weapons, would have to be carried on under fire, with the result of mutual accusations of abusing the Red Cross flag."

All these predictions, it is pointed out, have been fulfilled to the letter in the South African war.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FUTURE GERMAN FLEET.

KAISER WILHELM recently sent a telegram to the King of Würtemberg which was as significant in its way as the famous message sent to President Kruger four years ago. "If Germany had an adequate fleet," said the Emperor, "none of her ships would be stopped." The British press, however, have received this message in a very different spirit from that in which the former message was received. Even the jingo papers, having in mind the Kaiser's plan to double his fleet, do not like to arouse the German people by further taunts. On the contrary, the effect of the seizure of German ships upon German public opinion has aroused serious misgivings in England. Speaking of the protracted examination of the *Bundesrath's* cargo, *The Standard*, London, says:

"The heavy guns, the cases of ammunition, and the consignments of military rifles, saddles, and the like appear to have existed only in the imagination of inventive reporters. Assuredly, if such articles as these had been on board they would not have escaped the notice of the Durban custom-house officers, who can not be said to have failed in their task through undue haste. . . .



"THE OPEN DOOR" (AND THE CLOSED EYE).

PORTUGUESE CUSTOMS OFFICER: "Anything to declare? Nothing contraband, I hope?"

BOER: "Oh dear me. No!!" —*Punch.*

At the same time, it is to be regretted that each of the first three seizures of German vessels turns out, on investigation, to be a case of unfounded suspicion. Such mistakes will occur from time to time when the right of search is exercised, for it is impossible for naval captains always to obtain such information beforehand as will prevent them from detaining a perfectly innocent vessel sailing under a neutral flag. But, considering the feeling which these arrests have aroused in Germany, it is a pity that a little more trouble was not taken to obtain trustworthy evidence in these test cases. The *Bundesrath*, like the *Herzog* and the *General*, must be released, with an apology, and we shall have excited the German public to fever heat for nothing."

The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"We call this disappointing, because one was really anxious for proof that our action in seizing the *Bundesrath*, which was not an ordinary tramp but a liner subsidized by the German Government, had been perfectly regular. It would be better for the relations between this country and Germany if we could put ourselves in the right. . . . It has already supplied an argument to the 'big-fleet' party in Germany, the effects of which it can not undo. It can, however, prevent the feeling of resentment from gaining ground in Germany, and if the facts are against us it should frankly own its mistake and make ample, ungrudging, and, still more important, immediate amends. The amends will have double the political effect if made promptly, and it is to be hoped that the Foreign Office will in this matter be able to overcome its habitual dilatoriness."

It is realized that a powerful navy must arouse in the Germans a hope of acquiring territory healthy enough for their emigrants. *The Outlook* says the Germans can not build the ships. *The St. James's Gazette* believes they can not pay for them. *The Spectator* says:

"We realize the greatness of the Emperor's aspirations; we do not feel sure that they will be realized so early as he imagines. The wish is not father to the thought, for we have no feeling of jealousy or dislike in regard to Germany. Again, we recognize fully the many splendid qualities of the Germans—their love for and use of knowledge, their manliness, their courage, their sound morality, and their domestic virtues—and realize that these are among the qualities on which great empires are founded. The possession of these qualities is, however, not enough for empire of the enduring kind. Until the Germans can rise to a conception of personal freedom, and can organize for themselves free institutions, they will not be fit for empire—for *imperium et libertas* is no chance conjunction of words. A country ruled, as Germany is, by the despotic will of an hereditary monarch, may create an Asiatic empire which will last for a couple of generations, but world-power is not given to what is, after all, the most insecure of all forms of government. The Germans, if they want to govern a great piece of the world, must begin by learning how to govern themselves."

In *The Westminster Gazette*, Mr. W. J. Stillman warns Great Britain that it is not wise to treat Germany as if she were dependent upon English good will, and her Emperor as if he were a Caligula. "If William II. supports England in her crisis, it will be from the exercise of a magnanimity unequaled in this generation of European statesmen," says Mr. Stillman; "the evident hostility of the English Government to all his plans, and the animadversions of the English press during the bygone years would have made an implacable enemy of a lesser statesman." *The Daily Telegraph*, in a lengthy article, declares that a people like the modern Germans, willing to follow a leader like their Emperor, are serious competitors, and nothing but the spirit of emulation can save England from serious reverses.

It is reported in the German press that the East African Line has actually lost some shipping in Portugal, the Lisbon merchants giving their patronage to French steamers, in the belief that Great Britain will not dare to interfere with these. The advocates of a big fleet in Germany make the most of this circumstance, especially as Hamburg and Bremen shipowners openly declare that their ships were seized merely to hurt German business interests. The most influential German papers, nevertheless, advise their countrymen to "lie low" until their fleet is in a condition to meet a powerful enemy. The Hamburg *Correspondent* expresses itself in the main as follows:

Let us be sensible, and attempt nothing impossible. That is the lesson our great chancellor sought to impart to us. Bismarck ridiculed the Anglomaniacs, but he would equally ridicule the Anglophobes of to-day. It is not wise to taunt the English in their hour of adversity, nor is it noble to do so. Let us remember that England granted our merchants and our ships freedom and protection at least as long as we did not seriously compete with her own. Be it granted that she has since treated us badly; that she opposes our colonial policy by fair means and foul; that she did not intend the "Made in Germany" label to become a recommendation when she required its adoption; that she seeks to exclude our wares from her colonies—all that does not warrant our irritating the British. And it is uselessly irritating if our people regard every Boer as a hero, and every Englishman as a chicken-hearted boaster. Great Britain has the power still to seriously annoy us and cripple our trade, and there are others who would like to see it done. Let our interests be looked after in the most vigorous manner. Let us oppose Great Britain when we think it necessary. But let us, as a people, be at least polite to the British people. There are still international problems which we can solve better in harmony with England than in opposition to her.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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New Spring Suits, $5.

IF you wish something decidedly new in a dress or skirt, and entirely different from the ready-made garments which you find in every store, write for our Catalogue and Samples. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made suits, but we are the only house making fashionable garments to order at moderate prices.

Our Catalogue illustrates an exquisite line of exclusive designs which are shown by no other firm:

Tailor-Made Suits, $5 up.
New Skirts in the latest Paris cut, $4 up.
Wash Suits, $4 up.
Wash Skirts, $3 up.
Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts made of double-face materials.
Bicycle Suits, $5.
Bicycle Skirts, $3.50.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. *We pay express charges everywhere.* If, when writing, you will mention any particular color of samples that you prefer, we shall be glad to send you an assortment of the kind you wish.

Write to-day for Catalogue and samples—you will get them *free* by return mail.

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119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

ALL NATIONS SING THE PRAISES OF
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
Universally used, simplest, easiest worked, most durable.
Sold on Instalments
Old Machines Exchanged.

HANDSOME HANDWOVEN AFGHANS!

The Augusta-Victoria Empress Afghan

Handwoven at Bethlehem by expert Saxon weavers. Softest wool, 32 x 28 inches. Have you one in your home?

Postpaid and Registered for $2.50.
SUSACUAC WEAVING CO., - - Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED.

Active and energetic men to represent us in Eastern, Western, and Southern States. Weekly salary or commissions paid. Make application by letter, giving reference, age, and previous occupation.
DODD, MEAD & CO., - New York—Chicago.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Goding writes from Newcastle, New South Wales, November 7, 1899:

"There is a great scarcity of steel and iron rails in this colony. Should our manufacturers look into the matter at once, I believe they could secure a large order—perhaps £200,000 ($973,300) worth. The colonial authorities are very anxious to obtain rails, and, I am led to think, may consider favorably orders from the United States."

The consul desires this notice to have the widest circulation possible, as he regards this as an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers.

Consul Bergh of Gothenburg writes November 9, 1899:

As far as I have been able to learn, no American-made shoes are sold at Gothenburg at the present time. Some time ago, a firm here imported and sold American shoes; but the firm failed, and to my knowledge no one has since taken up the trade. Most of the foreign shoes sold here are of English manufacture, small quantities coming also from France and Germany. I do not see any reason why a market for American shoes should not be opened in Sweden, if they are well made and prices not too high. The duty is, of course, an obstacle in the way; but this applies to English as well as to American shoes. I have reasons to believe that good American shoes could be sold at least in the three largest cities—Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmo. The shoes should not be too heavy; the shapes and sizes most in demand could be ascertained through correspondence with shoe dealers here. I think it would be well to send samples with price quotations, so that dealers could compare quality and price with the goods they now handle. The shoes sold here may be divided in three classes, as follows:

Class 1.—Men's high shoes, price $4.02 to $5.90; low shoes, $3.21 to $4.82 per pair, retail. The shoes imported belong to this class. The wholesale price of the English (men's) shoes is from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. ($1.09 to $2.53) per pair. Ladies' shoes are cheaper.

Class 2.—Men's high shoes, price. $2.68 to $4.28 per pair; low shoes, 50 cents to $1 cheaper.

Class 3.—Men's heavy high shoes, retail price, $1.89 to $2.68; low shoes, $1.34 to $1.89.

These prices are only approximately correct.

The stock used is as follows:

Class 1.—Veal skin, calfskin, or goatskin, black or yellow. Russia leather is also used for the yellow, or tan-colored, shoes. Patent leather is used, but not much.

Class 2.—For men's shoes, mostly calfskin for the top part of high shoes, and "rossläder" (a special kind of horse leather which takes a very high polish. It is obtained by splitting or trimming the horsehide from the hind quarters) for the forward and lower part of the uppers. Calfskin is often used for the whole upper, and sometimes common horse leather is used.

Class 3.—Heavy split leather or cowhide, heavy soles. These shoes are probably too cheap and heavy for importation.

The following is the import duty:

Shoes made wholly or in part of silk and not otherwise specified, per kilogram (2.2 pounds), 9.00 kronor ($2.412); shoes made of other cloth than silk, with or without leather soles, per kilogram, 1.50 kronor ($0.402); shoes made of morocco, cordovan, colored, pressed, or lacquered leather, per kilogram, 6.00 kronor ($1.608); shoes with soles of wood, also heavy boots, per kilogram, .25 kronor ($0.067); shoes, other kinds, per kilogram, 2.00, 2.00 kronor ($0.536).

Ready-made uppers pay the same duty as finished shoes.

No deduction is allowed for the weight of the covering of the goods, such as paper, paper boxes, or the like.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

This Dress 50c.

Shows how economically and tastefully children can be clothed at the "children's store."

Mothers all over the United States find *our catalogue* a great help. It may help you.

It will cost 4c. for postage to try.

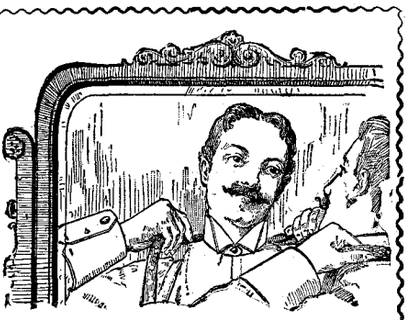
Has over 1000 Illustrations.

Made of good quality nainsook, gathered full from the neck. The sleeves and neck are daintily finished with embroidery ruffle and the skirt with a deep hem. Sizes, six months, one and two years, - - 50 cents.

Same style, better quality nainsook, neck and sleeves trimmed with a hemstitched ruffle—skirt has hemstitched hem, - - - 63c.

(Either by mail; postage paid, 5c. extra.)

60-62 West 23d Street - - New York



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Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. 19, Boston, Mass.

Reg. Trade Mark.

DON'T LEAVE YOUR KEYS

in the front door. Fasten them to the pocket or waistband with a key chain secured by the **Improved Washburne Patent Fastener.** Slips on easily, grips like grim death, don't tear the fabric, released instantly. By mail, 25 cents. *Catalogue of other novelties free.*

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Box 55, **Waterbury, Conn.**

ELECTRICITY RELIEVES PAIN CURES DISEASE

For reliable apparatus, correspond with
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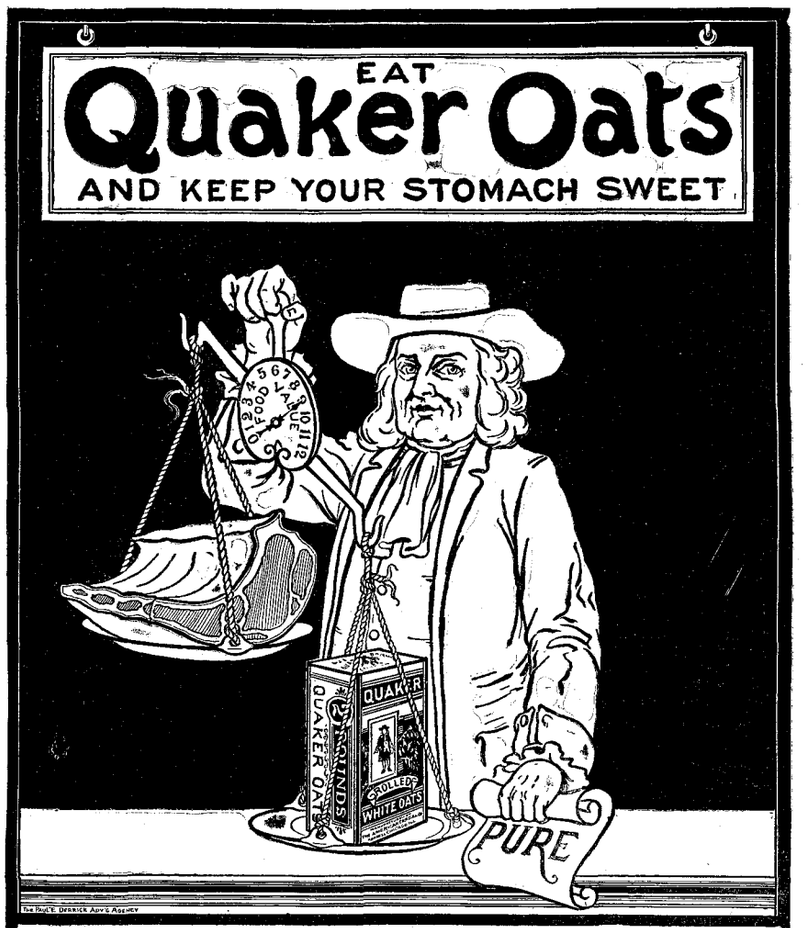
PERSONALS.

SOME of the most noted orators in Congress make elaborate preparation of their speeches and commit them to memory, says the Washington *Post*. The speech of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, was a remarkable feat of memory. It contained about 8,000 words, but Mr. Beveridge repeated it entirely without notes, and so thoroughly had he memorized it that, altho he spoke for over an hour and a half, he rarely departed from the text of the printed copy previously supplied to the press. At no time, however, did the effort seem to be other than extemporaneous. It was a curious coincidence that Senator Beveridge spoke from the desk once occupied by Roscoe Conkling, for Conkling was famous for his wonderful memory. He once delivered a speech in the Senate of two hours' duration, and the stenographers marveled at the accuracy with which he reproduced the sentences in the advance copy furnished them. He delivered the speech literally as he had prepared it, with the exception of the transposition of two paragraphs, and this change was purposely made. Senator Wolcott also possesses a most retentive memory. He prepares his speeches beforehand, but after he had once written down the words he desires to utter, they are fixed in his memory and can be repeated without apparent effort.

IT is interesting to note the number of eminent men of the present day whose education began in a printing-office. William Dean Howells learned the trade in Hamilton, O.; Amos. J. Cummings has set type in nearly every State of the Union; Congressman James M. Robinson worked on the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Daily News*; Richard Watson Gilder, the poet-editor of *The Century Magazine*, once set the type and did the press-work on *The St. Thomas Register* at Flushing, Long Island. William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, used to be a compositor, and a fast and accurate one. So were Charles R. Landes, of Indiana; William H. Hinrichson, of Illinois; George D. Perkins, of Wisconsin, and a host of other prominent men in the country.

"I WILL not swear to the truth of this story," says a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, "because I did not hear the street humorist shout, but I can well believe it, for the British workmen, when the Prince of Wales passes along the streets, afoot or in his carriage, always call out cheerful little bits of information to him, or inquire of him how his relations are, being, it would seem, particularly concerned to hear of the good health of his Royal Highness's mother. The query usually put is "Hullo, Teddy, 'ow's yer ma?' The 'lower orders,' in fact, take all sorts of liberties with the Prince, and he seems to enjoy their jokes and impertinences thoroughly. For instance, the other day he was driving along the Embankment at the moment that the evening papers were issued announcing that one of his horses had lost an important race. A *Sun* delivery cart came tearing along loaded with papers, and passing the Prince the driver of the cart noticed the occupant of the carriage. Instantly reining up his horse, the cart-driver jumped out, grabbed a paper, and running to the carriage, threw in the paper, at the same time calling out the news of the race. The Prince told his coachman to stop, slipped his finger and thumb into his waistcoat pocket, and handed the enterprising cart-driver a sovereign."

DALLAS (Tex.), has a woman deputy sheriff, the only one in this country. Her name is Mrs, Emma Van Dusen. Her father was Robert O'Daniel of County Cork, Ireland, and her mother was a cousin of "Stonewall" Jackson. Her husband, Charles Palmer Van Dusen, of Evansville, Ind., died nine years ago. Soon after his death she removed to Dallas, and until her recent promotion has been connected with the office of the clerk of the federal court.



"Man has been misled by the stimulating properties of animal tissues and their extracts into an exaggerated belief in their food value. Beef tea is nearly as pure a stimulant as a glass of wine." —*Dr. Haig in "Food and Diet."*

Quaker Oats PUDDINGS

PUDDINGS.—To two cups Quaker Oats Porridge add the yolks of two eggs, two teaspoonfuls sugar, half a teaspoonful salt, some grated lemon or other flavoring, and finally the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake for fifteen minutes in a hot oven, or, if preferred, steam one hour. Serve hot with sauce, cream and sugar, or raspberry or strawberry syrup.

A very nice fruit pudding can be made by adding peaches, apples, or other fruit to the above recipe.

EAT MORE Quaker Oats LESS MEAT

At all Grocers in 2-pound Packages

QUAKER OATS makes not only the best breakfast porridge in the world, but also delicious and wholesome Bread, Muffins, Cakes, Soups and Puddings. Write for our Cereal Cook Book, edited by Mrs. Rorer.
THE AMERICAN CEREAL CO., Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

IF you look at a dozen common lamp-chimneys, and then at Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass," you will see the differences—all but one—they break from heat; Macbeth's don't; you can't see that.

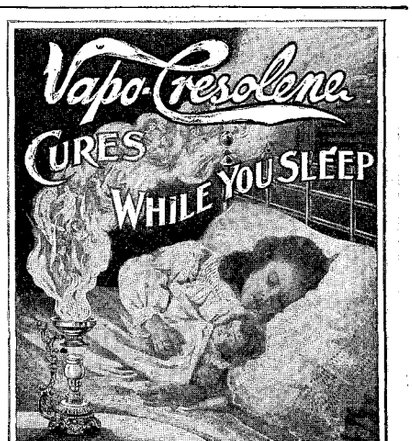
Common glass is misty, milky, dusty; you can't see through it; Macbeth's is clear.

Tough, clear glass is worth fine work; and a perfect chimney of fine tough glass is worth a hundred such as you hear pop, clash on the least provocation.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for *free* catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Box L Rochester, N. Y.



Hundreds of thousands, all over the world, use Vapo-Cresolene. Do you? Cresolene is a specific for Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Cold.

A germacide of great value in the treatment of contagious diseases, as Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Descriptive booklet giving testimonials by physicians and prominent people free.

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THE UNIQUE CORNISH PLAN

OF SELLING PIANOS and ORGANS has spread over the entire civilized world and has been the means of building up a vast business

PIANOS $155
All latest Musical Attachments.

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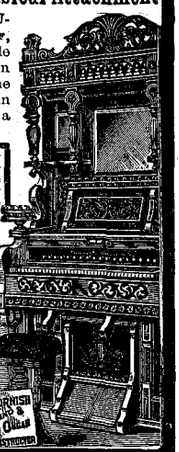
attest the honesty of this modern method of piano selling. **We Warrant our Pianos and Organs for 25 Years.** Back of that Warranty is a business worth over **a million dollars.**

FREE Our Souvenir Catalogue for 1900 is one of the most comprehensive musical books in the trade. The frontispiece is a masterly reproduction in colors of an oil painting representing **St. Cecilia and the Angelic Choir.** This catalogue is sent, postpaid, together with a novel reference book—"The Heart of the People"—and our latest special offers, free. The catalogue describes all our pianos and organs. It tells about

The Cornish Patent Musical Attachment

for Pianos, Imitates ACCURATELY Harp, Banjo, Guitar, Zither, Mandolin, etc., while the famous patent Combination Multitone Reed Action make the CORNISH Organs unequalled in tone—reproduce the power of a full orchestra.



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ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

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BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1900 is mailed **free** to all who take pleasure in gardening. It is a handsome book of 140 pages, and tells the plain truth. Every word is carefully weighed, and every picture true to nature. Send your address on a postal card **to-day.**

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COE'S ECZEMA CURE $1 at druggists. 25c. box of us. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

With the Hat.—"There, sir!" said the hat dealer, surveying critically the ancient headgear of the inquirer. "Here is a hat that will fill a long-felt want." "It is undoubtedly," responded the intending purchaser, "a long-wanted felt!" In the attending excitement Weakly Tenplunks, the humorist, succeeded in making his escape.—*New York Press.*

Personal Equation.—TEACHER: "If one servant-girl could clean two rooms in two hours, how long would it take two servant-girls to do it?"

LITTLE GIRL: "Four hours."

TEACHER: "Wrong. It would only take one hour."

LITTLE GIRL: "Oh, I didn't know you were talking about servant-girls that wasn't on speaking terms."—*Collier's Weekly.*

Slightly Confused.—A superintendent of a Congregational Sunday-school in England relates the following true incident: The title of the lesson was "The Rich Young Man," and the Golden Text, "One thing thou lackest." A lady teacher in the primary class asked a little tot to repeat the two, and looking earnestly in the teacher's face, the child unblushingly told her, "One thing thou lackest—a rich young man."—*Ram's Horn.*

Her Protectors.—"I don't see why people growl so about the crowds of shoppers," she said. "I have had no trouble at all." "How do you manage it?" they asked. "I take my two boys with me." "And can they really help you?" "Can they really help me!" she exclaimed. "Well, I should say so. One of them played right tackle on his college football team and the other is champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of his class."—*Chicago Post.*

They Both Thought Nothing of It.—On one occasion when the late Lord Bishop of Litchfield had spoken of the importance of diligent, painstaking preparation for the pulpit, a verbose young clergyman said: "Why, my lord, I often go to the vestry even without knowing what text I shall preach upon; yet I go up and preach an extempore sermon, and think nothing of it." The bishop replied: "Ah, well, that agrees with what I hear from your people, for they hear the sermon, and they also think nothing of it."—*Exchange.*

Current Events.

Monday, February 5.

—The Boers protest to Lord Roberts against **uncivilized methods of warfare** and the wanton destruction of property; Lord Roberts makes counter charges.

—**General Wood** and his party arrive at Havana, having completed a tour of the island.

—In Congress, a bill is introduced by Senator Foraker providing a form of government for **Puerto Rico.**

—The treaty with England, removing obstacles to the construction of an **isthmian canal** by the United States, is signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote.

—**Ex-Consul Macrum** of Pretoria arrives in this country, but refuses to make any public statement.

—Prospects for peace in **Kentucky** are more hopeful, and a conference of leading Democrats and Republicans is held at Louisville.

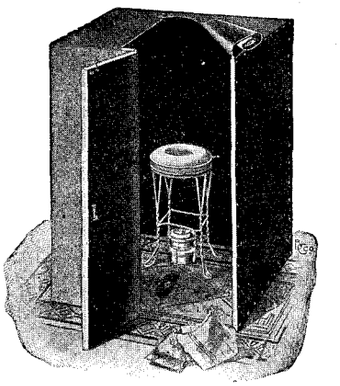
Tuesday, February 6.

—The bombardment of **Ladysmith** continues, and there is considerable fighting in the vicinity; **Adelbert S. Hay,** United States consul at Pretoria, presents his credentials.

—In the British **House of Commons** an amend-

HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND.

A sixty-three page book entitled as above, profusely illustrated, has just been issued, describing a long list of the most interesting spots for the tourist. Copies of this interesting book can be secured by enclosing 3-cent stamp to H. J. KETCHAM, General Agent, Great Eastern Ry. of England, 362 Broadway, New York.



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Racine Cabinet For Turkish Baths

THE RACINE CABINET is a strong double-walled room, rubber-coated inside and outside and fitted with a door. When ready for use, the walls are rigid, yet by merely tipping the cabinet you fold it in a second into a 6-inch space.

A patent alcohol stove heats the cabinet to 150 degrees in three minutes. For a vapor bath, pour a pint of water into the vaporizer. For medicated baths, put the proper drugs in the water. We send 35 formulas with the cabinet.

The Racine cabinet places in your home all the benefits of the best Turkish bath rooms. Not an essential feature is lacking. You save breathing hot air, save the risk of exposure afterward, save time and expense. The cost is but 3 cents per bath.

For the cure of rheumatism, kidney and blood diseases, no other treatment can approach it. The hot-air bath forces the impurities that cause the disease out from five million pores at once. In all sanitariums the Turkish bath is the most important treatment. All who value cleanliness, complexion and health will eventually own one of these cabinets. The quieting, refreshing, invigorating effects of the bath are the pleasantest sensations possible. One bath will always stop a cold.

The Racine Cabinet is guaranteed to be the best one on the market. Not in any way similar to the worthless affairs now advertised for this purpose. We sell on approval, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Sold direct to users at from $5 to $12, express or freight prepaid; alcohol stove, vaporizer and face steaming attachment included. Send today for handsome illustrated catalogue, and order from that.

RACINE BATH CABINET CO.,
BOX X, RACINE, WIS.

ONE-HALF THE FUEL

that all ordinary grates consume is required by the

Jackson Ventilating Grate

to produce the same amount of heat. Its perfect ventilating system is appreciated by all who consider pure air essential to health. The Ventilating Grate burns either coal, wood, or gas, and can be fitted into any ordinary fireplace. Write for descriptive catalogue "D," which contains our guarantee.

EDWIN A. JACKSON & BRO., 54 BEEKMAN ST., N. Y.

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ment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, embodying censure of the Government's war policy, is defeated by 352 to 139.

—Skirmishes in the **Philippines** are reported, the natives making several attacks on United States troops.

—The President appoints **Judge William H. Taft**, of Cincinnati, head of a new Philippine commission which is to establish civil government in the islands.

—Governor Taylor of **Kentucky** makes no fresh move; the Republican members of the legislature meet at London and pass resolutions in honor of Goebel.

Wednesday, February 7.

—**General Buller** crosses the Tugela again at two points, and captures an unimportant kopje; General Gatacre again engages the enemy; Generals Roberts and Kitchener go to the front.

—Judge Taft confers with Secretary Root in Washington regarding the new **Philippine commission.**

—**Governor Taylor** still takes no decided action; arrangements are made for the funeral of Goebel.

—In the Senate, Mr. Depew and Mr. Pettigrew engage in heated controversy regarding the **Philippine question.**

—**W. J. Bryan** concludes a New England speech-making tour, and addresses a meeting in New York.

Thursday, February 8.

—Engagements continue in the **Transvaal** all along the fighting line; Generals Buller, Gatacre, and Macdonald are all in conflict with the Boers.

—In the House, the ways and means committee presents three reports on the **Puerto Rico** tariff bill.

—The body of **General Lawton** arrives at Washington, to be buried at Arlington National cemetery.

—The annual convention of the National American **Woman Suffrage** Association is opened in Washington.

Friday, February 9.

—General Buller's **third attempt** to relieve Ladysmith is a failure, and he is again compelled to retreat across the Tugela.

—Funeral services over the body of **General Lawton** are held in the Church of the Covenant, Washington, and the burial takes place at Arlington cemetery.

—Commander **Richard Wainwright** is appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to succeed Rear-Admiral F. McNair.

—**Governor Taylor** still refuses to sign the Kentucky agreement; the Republican legislators meet in London, and the Democrats in Louisville.

Saturday, February 10.

—The **British forces** engage at several points; General Gatacre wins some small victories, and Colonel Plumer meets with a slight reverse.

—**Governor Taylor** recalls the legislature to the capital and orders the troops home; the Democratic members of the legislature continue to hold sessions in Louisville.

—The State Department issues a statement explaining the effect of the **Hay-Pauncefote** Treaty on the Clayton-Bulwer convention.

—Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby are selected as members of the **new Philippine commission,** in addition to Judge Taft.

—In connection with the prolonged trial of **Molineux** in New York City, on charge of poisoning Mrs. Adams, the jury brings in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

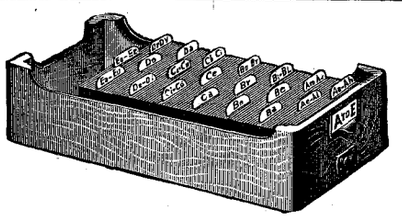
Sunday, February 11.

—The Boers **assume the aggressive** in both Natal and Cape Colony; Lord Roberts assumes command of the forces at Modder River.

—Guerilla warfare continues in several provinces of the Island of Luzon in the **Philippines.**

—Quiet prevails at the capital of **Kentucky,** and the State troops are nearly all withdrawn.

—The report of the House committee recommends a territorial form of government for **Hawaii.**



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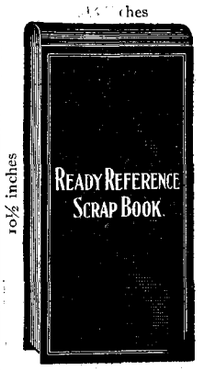

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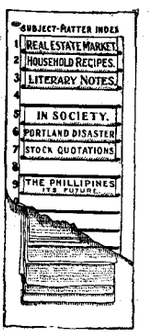

Sample page which explains itself.

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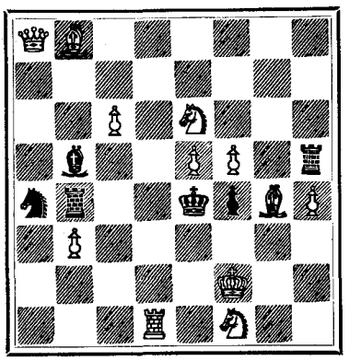
Problem 453.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
BY WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Six Pieces.



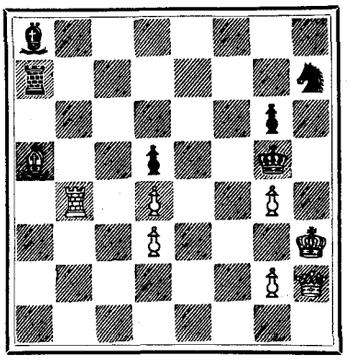
White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 454.

BY A KNIGHT, BASTROP, TEX.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 448.

Key-move, B—B 5.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.: the Rev. S. M. Morton, D. D., Effingham, Ill.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. Lachner, Baker City, Ore.; the Rev. H. De R. Meares, Hyattsville, Ind.; B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.; H. Meyer, Mil-

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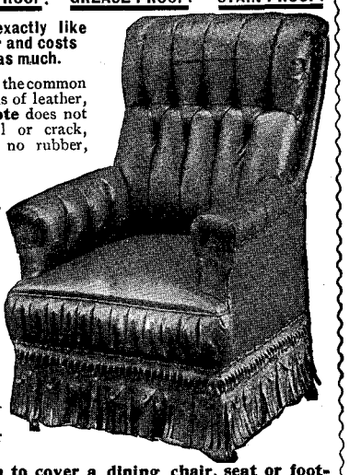

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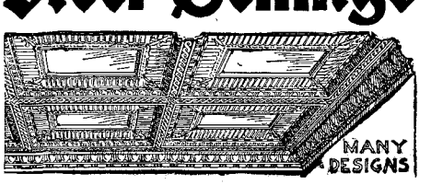

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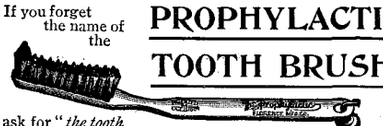

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H. P. Van W. and Dr. H. S. got 446 and 447; F. B. O., E. C. R., the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y., and H. V. Fitch, Omaha, 446. L. L. Norwood, Elroy, Tex., and J. O. Villars, Wilmington, O., 444. "Merope" got 441.

Solution of 449 will be held over, as there is something wrong with the problem.

It is interesting to know that twenty-five States and Canada are represented by the solvers of this issue.

Kind Words.

A correspondent in Iowa writes:

"I took advantage of the opportunity for learning Chess given about a year ago in your Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and have become very much interested in the game. The Chess Department is alone worth the price of subscription." This correspondent has evidently made good use of the instruction, for he sent the author's solution of 449, and his notation is very neat and correct.

The Martinez Trophy.

In the Championship match of the Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City, Major Hanham and Eugene Delmar were tied for first place. In the play-off, first three games, Delmar won by the following score: Delmar, 3; Hanham, 1; Draw, 1.

Another Pillsbury Beauty.

Played *sans voir* in St. Louis.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	J. C. BIRD. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—B 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	P—K 3
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2
6 B x Kt	B x B
7 P—K 4	P x P
8 Kt x P	B—K 2
9 B—Q 3	B—Kt 5 ch
10 K—B sq	B—K 2
11 P—B 5	Castles
12 P—K R 4	P—Q Kt 3
13 Q Kt—Kt 5	P—Kt 3

White now forces the win in fine style.

14 Kt x R P	K x Kt
15 P—R 5	R—B 4
16 P x P ch	K x P
17 P—K Kt 4	B—R 3
18 P x R ch	P x P
19 Kt—K 5 ch	K—Kt 2
20 R—R 7 ch	K—B 3
21 R—R 6 ch	K—Kt 2
22 R—Kt 6 ch	Black resigns.

The mate is now really forced in five moves as follows: Black must move K—B 1; 23, Q—R 5; B x B ch; 24, K—Kt 1; B—B 3; 25, R—Kt 8 ch; K x R; mate in two.

The Marshall-Johnston Match.

The match between F. J. Marshall, the Brooklyn champion, and S. P. Johnston, the champion of Chicago, was won by Marshall by the close score of 7 to 6. The following game, the twelfth of the match, shows Marshall's skill, altho his opponent did not make a very strong fight:

Center Counter Gambit.

Notes by Emil Kemeny, in The Press, Philadelphia.

MARSHALL. *White.*	JOHNSTON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4
2 P x P	Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q—Q sq. Another play for Black is Q—Q R 4; the move selected is more conservative.
4 P—Q 4	P—Q B 3
5 B—Q B 4	Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—B 3	B—B 4. Better, perhaps, was P—K 3, so as to prevent White's P—Q 5 continuation.
7 P—Q 5	Kt—K 5. Much better was P x P followed by Kt x Kt or Kt x R and Kt—Q B 3. The play selected causes loss of time.
8 Castles	Kt x Kt
9 P x Kt	P x P
10 B x P	Kt—B 3
11 R—K sq	B—Kt 3. He should have played P—K 3. If White answers B x Kt ch and Kt—Q 4, Black may play P x B and B—B 4 or B—K 2. If White then continues Kt x B or Kt x P Black replies Q x Q and B x P or P x Kt, with fair chances to hold his own.
12 R—Kt sq	Q—B sq
13 Kt—Q 4	Kt—Q sq. To guard against the threatening R x Kt P followed by B x Kt ch, but the move does not prevent the continuation White had in view, nor was there any satisfactory defense for Black.
14 R x Kt P	P—K 3
15 Q—K 2	B—Q 3
16 Kt—Kt 5	B—Kt sq
17 R x B	Q x R. He could not play R x R on account of Kt—Q 6 ch, winning the Queen.
18 B—R 3	P—QR 3
19 B—B 4	Q—Kt 3
20 Q—K 5	Kt—B 3. Had he played P x Kt, White would have answered Q x Kt P ch. Black must play Q—B 3, for if Q x Q White wins with B x Q ch, B x Kt ch, and B x R. The continuation would have been 20.., P x Kt; 21 Q x Kt P ch, Q—B 3; 22 Q—Kt 4, R x B; 23 B—Kt5, R x B P; 24 R—Q sq, followed eventually by Q—Q 6. The play would have been preferable to the one adopted, which causes a speedy loss of the game.
21 Kt—B 7 ch	K—Q 2
22 Q—Q 6 ch	K—B sq
23 Kt x R.	Which completely demolishes the Black game. If he moves Q—Kt 2, White answers B x R P and Q—B 7 mate will follow.
23	Resigns.

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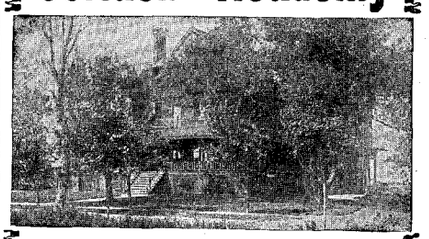

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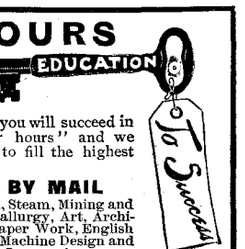

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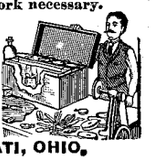

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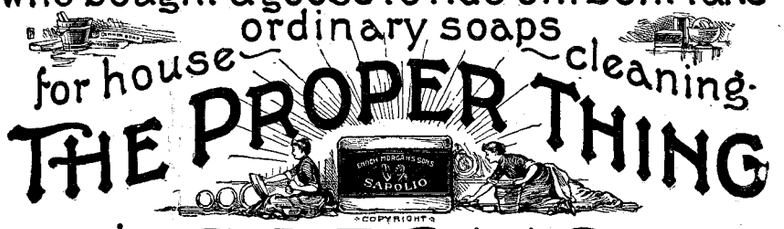

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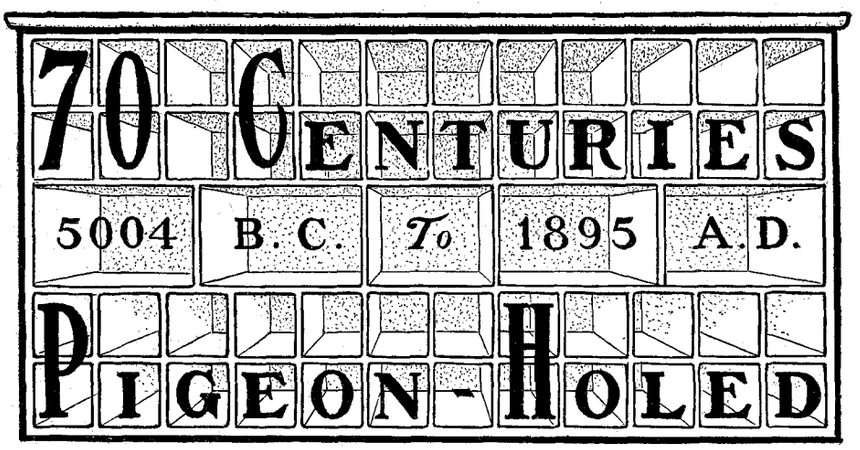

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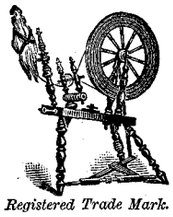

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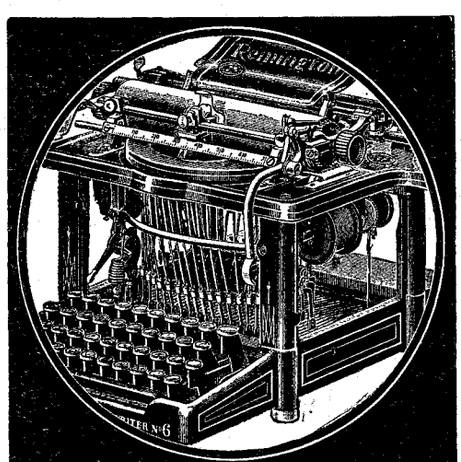

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